The Irish Times.

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DUBLIN, SATURDAY, MAY 7, 1859.

STAMPED {SUBSCRIPTION, £2 0 0 A YEAR. SINGLE COPY, 0 0 4

Public Notices.

THIS DAY (SATURDAY).
BY SPECIAL COMMAND OF HIS EXCELLENCY THE LORD LIEUTENANT.
PROFESSOR HAMBUJER will give a MORNING PERFORMANCE,
Under the Command of his Excellency the Lord Lieutenant,
In the ROUND ROOM, ROTUNDO,
At Half-past TWO o'Clock.
Doors open at Two o'clock; Performance commences at Half-past Two precisely. Carriages may be ordered at Four.
By the kind permission of Colonel COCKRELL and the Officers of the 16th Regiment, the BAND will attend, and give selections.
Stalls 2s. 6d.; Second Seats 2s.; Back Seats 1s.
*** Tricks as Performed by Command of the Queen.
EVERY EVENING AT EIGHT.

ROTUNDO, DUBLIN, ENTRANCE, CAVENDISH-ROW.
Grand Change of Performance after 24 Nights' Success!
For a few Nights Longer.
M. HAMBUJER,
THE ROYAL WIZARD.
GRAND ENTERTAINMENT OF NATURAL MAGIC,
The Performances will take place without Apparatus and with Bare Arms. Without confederates.
M. HAMBUJER is the only legitimate BARE-ARMED Performer and Sleight-of-hand WIZARD in the world. He begs to announce that he gives his varied Entertainment Every EVENING at EIGHT.
☞ MORNING PERFORMANCE on SATURDAY Next, at Half-past Two o'clock.
Mons. Hambujer has also the pleasure to announce that he has succeeded in engaging
MADAME SALUINANI,
the Novel Italian Pianist, who will give Selections from Popular Composers on the Pianoforte.
Doors open at Half-past Seven; Performance to commence at Eight. Carriages ordered at 10 and 4.
Prices—Stalls, 2s. 6d.; Reserved Seats, 2s.; Back Seats, 1s. Children and Schools, Half price.
W. HARRIS, Secretary.
Tickets and Places for Stalls and Reserved Seats may be secured at Bussell's Warehouse, 37, Westmoreland-street, and at the Rotundo.
For particulars see Programmes.

PILLAR-ROOM, ROTUNDO,
Is Now Open
FOR THREE WEEKS ONLY,
Commencing on Easter Monday.
GOMPERTZ'S NEW AND MAGNIFICENT PANORAMA,
from St. James's Hall, Regent-street, London, illustrating the localities and principal incidents (excepting only those of too painful a character) in connexion with the
INDIAN REBELLION,
Including a Panoramic series of the CITY OF LUCKNOW, and the Entire of the BRITISH ENTRENCHED POSITION at the RESIDENCY.
M. Gompertz begs to state that much as his former Panorama of the Russian War was admired, it will bear no comparison with the present subject, which is on a more extended scale, and mostly painted from Photographs expressly forwarded to M. Gompertz from India.
The Exhibition will conclude with M. Gompertz's celebrated Diorama of the CRYPT of the HOLY SEPULCHRE at JERUSALEM, exhibiting three distinct effects, and accompanied with Organ and Voice. A Full Band will accompany the Panorama with selections from the most popular Operas, &c. Descriptive Lecture by Mr. Bell. Grand Illuminated Day Exhibition each Day, at Two o'clock.
Doors open at Half-past One. Doors open each Evening at Half-past Seven; to commence at Eight o'clock.
Admission—Stalls, Ticketed and Reserved, 2s. 6d.; First Class Seats, 2s.; Second Class, 1s.; Juveniles, Half-price.
Carriages ordered at a Quarter to Four, and Ten o'clock.

MUSIC HALL,
LOWER ABBEY-STREET.
Great Sensation Every Evening in the Duel Scene!
Every one astonished at the wonderful Sombrero Trick!
PROFESSOR ALFRED INGLIS'S
Royal Entertainment of
NATURAL AND PHYSICAL MAGIC,
VENTRILOQUISM, &c.,
On THIS EVENING, May 7th, and Every Evening during the Week.
Doors open at Half-past Seven. To commence at Eight.
Dress Circle, 3s.; Side Boxes, 2s.; Pit, 1s.; Gallery, 6d.
Tickets may be obtained of Mr. Marcus Moses, Mr. Bussell, and Mr. Shade, Westmoreland-street; of Mr. Mackintosh, Rutland-square, and at the Music Hall.
Second Grand DAY PERFORMANCE on SATURDAY Next, May 7th at Half-past TWO.

Insurances.

ESTABLISHED 1835.
FAMILY ENDOWMENT LIFE ASSURANCE AND ANNUITY SOCIETY. Empowered by Special Act of Parliament. Chief Office, 12, Chatham-place, Blackfriars, London, E.C. Subscribed Capital—Half a Million Sterling, with an Annual Income of upwards of Fifty Thousand Pounds, and an Accumulated Premium Fund of Two Hundred Thousand Pounds.
Persons about to Assure are invited to examine the peculiar features of this Society.
Prospectuses, forms of proposals and every information may be obtained (post free) on application to any of the Society's Agents.
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Dublin... {F. V. M. RAYNES, Esq., 5, Vavasour-square. DILLON O'CONOR, Esq., 21, Bachelor's-Walk. R. J. MARTIN, Esq., 13, Lower Ormond-quay. WILLIAM STEWART, Esq., Law Exchequer Office.

Education.

"HANWELL COLLEGE, Middlesex, is still retaining its high character." 'United Service Gazette.'
A Prospectus will be forwarded on application to the Rev. Dr. EMERTON, Principal of the College.

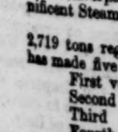
ROYAL ARTILLERY AND ENGINEERS.
S. H. WINTER
PREPARES CANDIDATES for these and the other branches of the ARMY. Mr. Winter has had 12 years' experience in military tuition. His pupils have been uniformly successful at the Competitive Artillery, the Sandhurst, the Line, and the Addiscombe Examinations; 14 of them having passed with great credit since June, 1858, including three for Woolwich.
Woodford, London, N.E.

UNIVERSITY, MILITARY, AND CIVIL SERVICE EXAMINATIONS.
Mr. MATTHEW COLLINS, B.A., Senior Moderator in Mathematics and Physics, and Bishop Law's Mathematical Prizeman, T.C.D., author of Mathematical Tracts and other scientific works, receives pupils preparing for any of the Examinations above mentioned.
Some hundreds of his pupils, to whom he can refer, have obtained the highest University Honors, Army Commissions, and situations in various departments of the Civil Service, such as the Customs, the Constabulary, the Banks, &c., and some of them, direct from his instruction, have also obtained Commissions in the Royal Artillery and Engineers.
Mr. COLLINS also obtained the first Science Sizarship, the Lloyd Exhibition, and eight first of the first honors in T.C.D., without the help of College Grinders (for he is self-taught); this almost unprecedented University career accounts for the invariable success of his pupils, and for the difficulty, if not impossibility, of finding superior instruction anywhere.
Residence at 21 EDEN-QUAY.
N.B.—A Cheap Evening Class is now opened from Seven till Nine, where Arithmetic, Grammar, Book-keeping, Logic, Navigation, Mensuration, Mathematics, Physics, &c., are taught. Mr. Joseph Harcourt obtained a high First Honor in Science (the third) at the last Junior Freshman Examination in Trinity College Dublin, by having the benefit of Mr. Collins's instruction for some days before that Examination.

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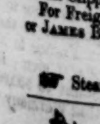
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The Liverpool and Australian Navigation Company's magnificent Steam-clipper
ROYAL CHARTER,
2,719 tons register, 200 horse-power. This celebrated Clipper has made five passages to Melbourne.

First voyage, ...	59 days.
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and earned a reputation for speed unequalled by any other Steam Clipper in the world.
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☞ Steamer GREAT BRITAIN sails on 15th June.


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AMERICAN AND AUSTRALIAN SHIPPING AGENT,
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FOR SALE, the Interest in a Lease for a long Term, of a Gentlemanly Modern Residence, in perfect repair, with Commodious Offices and about 50 statute acres of First-class Land, nearly all under Grass, well Fenced and Watered. Situate within five minutes drive of a Station on the Great Southern and Western Railway, and not more than a few miles from the City. For further particulars apply to
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WANTED, on the NORTH SIDE, a moderate sized HOUSE, with Stable and Coach-house.
Possession will not be required for two months from the present date. Rent and taxes not to exceed £50 per annum.
Apply by letter to A. C. K., 47, Lower Baggot-street.

A YARD WANTED, along the line of the Quays—near Carlisle Bridge preferred.
Apply to Messrs. YOUNG, Coal Merchants, 5, D'Olier-street.

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CHIEF OFFICES, 4, ANGLESEA-STREET, DUBLIN,
Set many Houses, Lodgings, &c., Weekly. They are the only Agents in this City who advertise such in the papers free of expense. Parties having Unoccupied Tenements should at once place them on the Office Books, where they will receive important assistance towards their Letting.
They can now Let a Board and Residence, Stephen's-green, West; Ditto, Rathmines-road; Ditto, Lower Dominick-street; Ditto, York-street; Furnished Apartments, Triton Ville-avenue, Sandymount; Ditto, York-street; Ditto, Mountpleasant-avenue, Ranelagh; Ditto, Stephen's-green, West; Ditto, Summer-hill; Ditto, Kingstown; Furnished House, fit for reception of a respectable Family, Harcourt-street; Ditto, Kingstown; Ditto, Booterstown.
NAGLE AND SON
Negociate LOANS and ADVANCE MONEY on Personal or other Security, and
CONDUCT AUCTIONS
In all parts of Ireland.

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Address J. T., IRISH TIMES Office.

THE BEST DINNERS in LONDON are at the ROYAL WINE SHADES, 5, Leicester-square, opposite the entrance to the Great Globe, consisting of six soups, six sorts of fish, and eight joints, cheese and celery, all for 1s. 6d. per head, from Two o'Clock till Half-past Eight. Suppers from Ten till Two.
P.S. French spoken.

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Horses, Carriages, &c.

DYCER'S.—The Riding School at this Establishment (acknowledged to be the most commodious in the Kingdom) is now conducted by a very efficient Master, who has at his command a superior Stud of perfectly-trained Horses for Ladies and Gentlemen, for the School, Road, or Field. Ladies and Gentlemen wishing to join the Classes now forming for Equestrian Instructions are respectfully requested to make early application at the office, or to Mr. PARKER, Riding Master.

DYCER'S—Eor Sale at Dycer's REPOSITORY, STEPHEN'S-GREEN.
A variety of Outside and Covered Cars, new and second-hand Broughams, Clarences, Pilentums, and one-horse Phaetons, Chariots, Britzkas, Pony Carriages, Tax Carts, Gigs, and Whitechapels, all by the best makers, and with the majority of which an engagement will be given. ☞ Entrance to the Riding School and Carriage Mart through South King-street.
CHARLES DYCER, Salesmaster.

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HEAPY,
By Melbourne, out of Susan, by Ellis.
To be seen at
DYCER'S,
STEPHEN'S-GREEN,
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FOR SALE, a handsome and exceedingly showy HORSE, five years old, and 15-1 hands high; has been driven in both double and single harness, and is a good saddle horse. Every engagement given. Will be exchanged for a horse 16-3 hands high, of equal value, or sold.
Apply to the Coachman, 15, Lower Fitzwilliam-street.

FOR SALE, A CHESNUT HORSE, SIX YEARS OLD, 15.2 Hands High, and engaged sound. Is perfectly quiet in both Single and Double Harness, and has been used as a Charger.
For particulars, &c., apply to Mr. Beverly Smyth, Livery and Commission Stables, 30, South Anne-street.

FOR SALE, at ROBERT E. GRADY'S COACH FACTORY, 38, DAWSON-STREET,
(Opposite the Mansion House Gardens.)
A light London-built Clarence, with pole, bar, and shafts.
A Segmental Brougham. A Clarence Brougham.
A Fashionable Pilentum, forms a close carriage.
A Pony Phaeton. A Victoria Phaeton, with turn-over seat.
An Albert Phaeton. A Sporting Phaeton.
A Dog Cart Phaeton. A Stanhope Phaeton.
A first-class Mail Phaeton, with harness to match.
A Domestic Phaeton. A Lady's Phaeton, with driver's seat.
An Outside Car, but a short time in use.
An excellent Tax Cart. A light Gig.
A Stanhope Gig. A light-running Coach Car.
☞ Carriages of every description to Let, with option of purchase.

A NEW PILENTUM.
Four New Queen's Pattern Phaetons.
Two New Cork Pattern Cars.
Two Second-hand Phaetons, one with hood.
A first-class Chariot, suited for a Sheriff, to be Sold or Hired.
A Second-hand Brougham.
With a great variety of other Work in progress.
Carriages taken in Exchange or *SOLD* on Commission.
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TO LEND, from £20,000 to £25,000, at Four-and-a-half per cent. Incumbered Estates Court Title indispensable.
Apply to D.S., Office of THE IRISH TIMES, 4 Lower Abbey-street.

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JAMES A. ROBINSON, C.E.
TOPOGRAPHICAL ENGINEER,
TO THE
RIGHT HON. THE EARL OF CARLISLE, K.G.,
DUNDRUM,
Trusts that his long experience in the public service in a *really practical sense* may induce purchasers in the Chancery and Landed Estates Courts to honour him with their confidence in the Improvement and Subdivision of Farms, Estimates for Drainage, Agricultural, and Horticultural Reports, &c.
N.B.—J. R. is anxious to be favoured with orders from those Solicitors who have hitherto patronized him for the Publication of Postings.

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A large and well selected Stock of FRUITS, of the best description, on *moderate terms.*

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JOHNSTON SILLEY,
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Appeal.

TO A GENEROUS PUBLIC.
A respectable Woman who, by several years' industry, had accumulated a small independence, but the entire of whose effects were consumed by the late fire in 52, Upper Jervis-street, and who is thereby reduced to the utmost penury and destitution, now humbly appeals to the benevolence of a kind and generous Public.
Contributions will be thankfully received by R. HOBART, Esq., 63, Mountjoy-square.

Publications.

NEW WEEKLY AGRICULTURAL NEWSPAPER.
On Saturday, 16th April, 1859, was Published in Dublin the First Number of a New Journal, entitled
"THE WEEKLY AGRICULTURAL REVIEW, AND IRISH COUNTRY GENTLEMAN'S NEWSPAPER."
Edited by Professor CHARLES A. CAMERON,
Assisted by Eminent Scientific and Practical Writers.
The Proprietors of the New Journal have resolved to spare neither expense nor trouble in making it a worthy representative of the Agricultural Literature of the country. They are happy in being able to state that their project has the warm approval of many distinguished patrons of Agriculture; and the co-operation of some of the most eminent Agricultural writers, not only in Ireland, but also in the sister countries, has been secured.
Each number will contain original articles on Practical Agriculture, Horticulture, on the Breeding, Rearing, and Curative Treatment of Stock, and on the various sciences which aid the progress of Agricultural knowledge. There will also be given a weekly *resumé* of Sporting Intelligence, which cannot fail to prove interesting to those who enjoy the pleasures of the chase, or are devoted to the gun and the rod.
Accurate reports of all important Agricultural Meetings and Shows will be given, and the various improvements effected in Agricultural Implements and Machinery will be chronicled and critically noticed.
The leading Corn and Cattle Markets in the United Kingdom will be fully and correctly reported; those of London and Liverpool on Friday, the day of Publication, will be found under the head of "Latest Intelligence."
Whilst THE WEEKLY AGRICULTURAL REVIEW, as its name imports, will be mainly devoted to the various branches of rural industry, yet articles bearing on questions of general social interest will occasionally find place in its pages.
An interesting feature in the proposed Journal will be its News Department, in which will be found an ample and correct summary of the Week's News—Foreign and Domestic. Arrangements have been made by which the Latest Intelligence by Telegraph will be received at the REVIEW Office immediately before publication.
Whilst the pages of THE WEEKLY AGRICULTURAL REVIEW will be open to fair and legitimate discussion and criticism, everything personal, or in which the general reader would not be likely to feel interested, shall be strictly excluded.
As the Proprietors hope to have their Paper read by persons of every shade of political and religious opinion, they will, under no circumstances, permit the insertion of articles having a sectarian or polemical tendency; neither will they insert those objectionable advertisements, which too often render otherwise interesting and instructive newspapers unfit for the family circle.
Rate of Subscription to "THE WEEKLY AGRICULTURAL REVIEW" (payable in advance):—

STAMPED.	£	s.	d.
Yearly	1	0	0
Half-yearly	0	10	6
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The whole will be disposed of on moderate terms.
Apply to J. W., IRISH TIMES Office, 4, Lower Abbey-street.

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Commanding Officers and Presidents of Band Committees are most respectfully informed that the
MILITARY MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS OF
RUDALL, ROSE, CARTE, and CO., (KEY,)
(whose Pattern Models of FLUTES, DRUMS, and BUGLES have been approved of and adopted as the New Regulation Instruments for the Army),
CAN ONLY BE OBTAINED AT THEIR
MANUFACTORY,
20, CHARING-CROSS, LONDON.
A GUIDE FOR THE FORMATION OF
MILITARY BANDS,
With DRAWINGS and ESTIMATES
For Sets of their PATENTED and Improved MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS,
Is now ready, and will be forwarded free upon application.
REGIMENTS REQUIRING EFFICIENT
BANDMASTERS or BUGLE-MAJORS
may hear of the best disengaged by applying to
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DURABLE BLACK WRITING INK,
Suitable for Quill and Metallic Pens of every description, and especially adapted for GOLD PENS, and for writing upon Parchments.
The objects sought in the manufacture of this INK have been—
1st—The greatest possible degree of fluidity.
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In these particulars the Proprietors apprehend that this Ink will be found greatly to excel most, if not all, others.

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AS USED BY
His Royal Highness Prince Albert, the Lord Lieutenant, the Duke of Wellington, the Duke of Devonshire, &c.
G. O. & Co. beg to say that they have now ready for sale a batch of the above, of unusual excellence. Sold in pots, 1s. and 2s. each.
The following is a proof of the esteem in which this preparation is held by his Excellency:—
Castle, 24th February, 1852.
MESSRS. GEO. OLDHAM & CO.—Will you be good enough to send, for his Excellency's use, Twelve 2s. Pots of your excellent Shaving Cream, as usual.
O. B. G. CHRISTOPHER.
G. O. & CO'S PERFUMED
AROMATIC TOILET VINEGAR.
A refreshing and invigorating preparation, for sponging the surface of the body, &c., particularly recommended in cases of local or general debility, and in febrile affections. Its grateful odour, combined with the antiseptic and disinfectant qualities of the vinegar, admirably adapt it for daily use at the Toilet. Used as directed it will be found to soften the skin, and to allay the irritation arising from sunburn, (unbroken) chilblains, the stinging of insects, &c. The Perfumed Toilet Vinegar may also be advantageously employed to relieve sick and nervous headache, and as a wash to correct the unpleasantness communicated to the breath by decayed teeth, &c.
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B. and E.'s Fluid Extract of Sarsaparilla and Dandelion. Price 3s 6d, 6s, and 11s.
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B. and E.'s Ethereal Essence of Jamaica Ginger. Price 1s, 1s 9d, and 3s.
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Prepared and Sold by
BEWLEY AND EVANS,
Chemists and Apothecaries to the Queen.
LOWER SACKVILLE-STREET.
*** In reply to numerous inquiries B. and E. beg to say that they have no Branch Establishment in this city.

SPORTSMEN, look well to your HORSES and DOGS. No Animal can be got into condition and fit for work if he has Worms.
ERSON'S WORMS and CONDITION POWDERS are pronounced by hundreds of Sportsmen to be the only safe and effectual remedy in use.
In Boxes, 1s. 6d. each; post free, 2s.
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VICTIMS to INDIGESTION, Nervousness, Physical Debility, Bilious and Liver Complaints, Disease of the Chest, Lungs, and Throat, and all who desire to restore and establish their health with speed, certainty, and economy, should immediately use these wonderful Pills. They strike at the root of disease, purify the blood, and strengthen and invigorate the entire system.
Prepared solely by JOHN KAYE, Esq., of Dalton Hall, near Huddersfield. Hundreds of cases of cure enclosed with each box. Sold by all Chemists and other dealers in Patent Medicines, at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., and 4s. 6d. Wholesale Depot 22 BREAD-STREET, London.

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29, CAPEL-STREET,
DUBLIN,
Most respectfully begs to inform Agents and Electioneering Committees requiring Printing, that they will save time and disappointment by ordering at the above Establishment, all work being executed on the premises. 1,000 Circulars Lithographed, *fac-simile* or otherwise, in Four Hours; and can be sent by Post, at the rate of 4d. per pound. Local Printers receiving orders and not being in a position to execute same will be liberally dealt with by forwarding them to
A. MARLOW,
29, CAPEL-STREET, DUBLIN.

THE NEW HOTEL, DINNER, LUNCHEON, AND SUPPER ROOMS,
27, ST. ANDREW-STREET, AND
6 AND 7, CHURCH-LANE, DUBLIN.
PROPRIETOR, MR. HENRY KINSLEY.
This splendid Hotel is now open, and the Public are invited to call and judge for themselves. No expense has been spared to render this Hotel equal to anything similar in IRELAND; and the Proprietor confidently hopes to be favoured with the support of the Public, which it shall ever be his study to merit.
Especial care has been taken to select Wines, Spirits, and Malt Liquors of the purest quality, and on the most moderate terms, such as cannot fail to insure universal satisfaction.
April 29, 1859.

TURKISH BATHS.

Gentlemen's Annual Ticket ...	£6	0	0
Ladies' ditto	5	0	0

19, LOWER TEMPLE-STREET.

SOAP, CANDLES, COLZA OIL.
PATRICK BYRNE
Begs to call the attention of Heads of Families to the First-Class quality of his
CROWN BROWN, and WHITE SOAPS,
WAX, SPERM, and COMPOSITE.
IMPROVED MOULD and DIPT CANDLES
which he offers on Most Advantageous Terms.
A liberal discount to Wholesale Buyers and Large Consumers.
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL WAREROOMS
47, *LOWER BAGGOT-STREET.*
A few Tons of Tallow Greaves for sale.

SHOOTING GROUNDS.
WILLIAM and JAMES KAVANAGH,
Acting on the suggestion of several gentlemen, have opened books for the registration and letting of SHOOTING GROUNDS, believing that the introduction of a system which has proved so advantageous to proprietors and occupiers of land in Scotland, and affords such facilities to Sportsmen in quest of shooting and fishing quarters, must be equally beneficial to the same classes in Ireland.
From their acquaintance with the Sporting Public, W. and J. K. have every reason to know that since the extension of railway accommodation in Ireland, there is a growing desire not only here but in England for the possession of well-circumstanced shooting and fishing grounds in this country, and therefore the greater necessity for such a proper system of registration and advertising as will afford the landed proprietor an opportunity of increasing his income and the Sportsman of satisfying his propensity.
Noblemen and Gentlemen having Shooting Grounds to let are therefore respectfully invited to communicate, at their earliest convenience, with the undersigned, who will give every information with regard to terms and the facilities they possess for their circulation of advertisements.
WILLIAM and JAMES KAVANAGH,
Gunmakers and Gun Barrel Manufacturers,
12, *DAME-STREET,*
Dublin.

FRENCH MODERATEUR LAMPS.
CHINA HALL,
15, DAWSON-STREET.
THOMAS WEST
Begs to call attention to his present Stock of
FRENCH MODERATEUR LAMPS,
which comprises the newest designs and lowest prices.
French Colza Oil at the lowest market price of the day.
BY APPOINTMENT
To His Excellency the Earl of Eglintoun and Winton and Royal Dublin Society,

PATENT KNIFE CLEANERS, PATENT CINDER SIFTERS, PATENT MANGLES, GARDEN SEATS, GARDEN TOOLS, &c.
JOSHUA EDMUNDSON AND CO.,
34, 35, AND 36, CAPEL-STREET,
Desire to call attention to their splendid stock of the above, and also to their Iron Bedsteads with Mattresses complete, Including the Iron Chair Sofas, suitable either for a Chair, a Sofa, or a Bed.
In REGISTER GRATES our stock is fully assorted.
Among the many other articles which might also be named, we particularly desire to call attention to the following, viz.:
Drawing-room Grates, Fenders and Fire Irons,
Moderateur Lamps, in China and Bronze;
Electro-plated Knives and Forks,
Tea Sets, Salvers, Cake Baskets, &c.
Britannia Metal and Block Tin Dish Covers,
Papier Mache Tea Trays, &c.
Open and Close Fire Kitchen Ranges, &c.
JOSHUA EDMUNDSON AND CO.,
HOUSE FURNISHING IRONMONGERS AND GAS FITTERS,
34, 35, AND 36, CAPEL-STREET.
Agents for Milner's Wrought Iron Fireproof Safes, &c.

A. FLETCHER,
10, LOWER BAGGOT-STREET,
Has just received several Cases of
SHEFFIELD CUTLERY,
Bread Plates and Knives,
BRITANNIA TEA AND COFFE POTS,
Plated Cruet Frames,
Forks, Spoons, &c.
DISH COVERS, BRONZE URNS,
SWING KETTLES, JAPANNED TRAYS,
BRONZE AND BERLIN FENDERS,
STEEL FIRE-IRONS, &c., &c.
Parties furnishing will find the above a desirable Stock to select from.
A. FLETCHER'S *Wine Freezer*, for four or six Bottles, is worthy of Special Notice.

NOTICE TO BUILDERS.
If you want GENERAL IRONMONGERY, GRATES, FENDERS, FIRE IRONS, BRUSHES, GARDEN and EDGE TOOLS, &c., &c., try
E. EGGINTON,
Late Fitzhenry and Co.'s,
160, CAPEL-STREET.

BUILDERS' IRONMONGERY AT REDUCED PRICES.
T. HENSHAW AND CO.,
5, CHRIST-CHURCH-PLACE AND
81, MIDDLE ABBEY-STREET, DUBLIN,
Are now supplied with a most extensive assortment of Grates, Ranges, Water Pipes and Gutters, Sash Weights, Locks, Hinges, Skylights, and Chimney Pieces. With a large Stock of every other description of Goods in the Building and Furnishing Ironmongery Trade.
Builders are invited to inspect the Stock and compare prices previous to purchasing.
April 27th, 1859.

W. COLLINS AND CO.'S CELEBRATED
SPRING MATTRESS, 36s.—
WHOLESALE MANUFACTORY,
29, ANNE-STREET, GRAFTON-STREET.
BEDDING, BEDSTEAD,
AND BLANKET WAREHOUSE.
CONTRACTORS WITH INSTITUTIONS.

TURKISH BATHS.

Gentlemen's Annual Ticket ...	£5	0	0
Ladies' ditto	5	0	0

Plain and Medicated Vapour Baths.
[illegible] and Cold Shower Baths.
Warm and Reclining Baths.
Open for Ladies and Gentlemen from Six in the Morning until Nine o'clock at Night.
19, LOWER TEMPLE-STREET.

THE GRAFTON-STREET
PHOTOGRAPHIC GALLERY,
88, GRAFTON-STREET.
PORTRAITS,
In the highest style of Art, are executed in every variety
BY BLUNT AND WYSE.
The Proprietors of this Establishment, having engaged Professional Artists of first-rate talent, offer to the Public, for the first time in Dublin, PORTRAITS, GROUPS, and other Works of *higher class, greater finish, and more moderate charges* than any other house.
Messrs. BLUNT and WYSE call attention to an entirely NEW FEATURE in their Establishment, as well, indeed, as in Photography itself, viz., the addition of extensive Premises, attached to their Portrait Gallery, of the most complete character, adapted to the purpose of taking
EQUESTRIAN PORTRAITURE;
the Portraits of Horses, Dogs, Cattle, Stock, or other animals.
This department is under the direction of Mr. BLUNT, who, during a period of thirty-five years, has held the appointment of Artist and Draughtsman to the Royal Agricultural Society.
N.B.—One hundred first-class Portraits, of Prize and other animals, taken during the recent Cattle Show at the Royal Society's House, are just completed.
BLUNT AND WYSE,
No. 88, GRAFTON-STREET.

IF YOU WANT A GOOD NEW OR SECOND-HAND GOLD OR SILVER WATCH GO TO
JAMES MAYFIELD,
If you want to have your Watch properly Repaired
GO TO JAMES MAYFIELD,
who is a practical Working Watch Manufacturer for the last Twenty years.
J. M. begs to call attention to his very large assortment of Gold and Silver Watches, Clocks, and Jewellery of every Description, both New and Second Hand, which he offers at a price much lower than can be had elsewhere,
Please observe,
☞ 30 *and* 31, *ESSEX-QUAY, DUBLIN.*
P.S.—Old Gold, Silver, Diamonds, Watches, and Plate purchased or taken in Exchange.

ROYAL CIRCUS
FURNITURE & GENERAL SALE ROOMS.
The Proprietors take the liberty of calling the attention of persons furnishing to the principles on which business is conducted at their extensive Sale Rooms known as
The ROYAL CIRCUS, 11 and 12, BACHELOR'S WALK,
namely for cash, or approved bills, and no second price.
FURNITURE HIRED in large or small quantities, and for any period.
AUCTIONS, VALUATIONS, & FUNERALS ATTENDED TO.
Cash advanced on, and extensive Storage for all descriptions of property.
Auction Day at the above Rooms, SATURDAY.
YOUNG AND GROVES,
PROPRIETORS.
N.B. Pianofortes for Sale or Hire.

PATENT FAUCET JOINT METALLIC BEDSTEADS.
Attention is respectfully directed to the superiority of these over other descriptions of METALLIC BEDSTEADS.
Whilst excelling all other kinds in the great simplicity of construction, and facility of putting together, they present to the eye a substantial and elegant outline, instead of that meagre appearance which has hitherto been so great an objection to other descriptions of metallic bedsteads.
The joint, which is extremely simple, and has no projecting part, is very accurately fitted, and has no liability to break or get out of order; and the Bedstead when put together is remarkably firm.
Manufactured solely by the
IRISH ENGINEERING COMPANY,
who invite inspection of their very large and varied stock, at the SEVILLE IRON WORKS, SEVILLE PLACE.

BROWN, Brothers', PATENT PORTABLE SUSPENSORY and other CHAIRS.
Patent Cambridge Couch, patent Canteen Field Bed, patent Livingstone Couch and Chair, all of Wrought Iron, adapted for home or foreign use, and also for invalids. Catalogues free.—165, Piccadilly, London.

CABINET AND UPHOLSTERY WAREROOMS,
6, HENRY-STREET, DUBLIN.
J. J. BYRNE respectfully solicits the favour of a visit from parties about to Furnish or change Residence, in the expectancy that *the established reputation for the Manufacture* of good sound work, combined with taste, along with a moderate scale of Prices, will induce them to leave their orders for execution. He feels warranted in directing attention to his present elegant stock, comprising every requisite in Mahogany, Rosewood, Walnut, Marquetrie, and Buhl-work, for the Drawing-room, Library, Boudoir, Parlour and Bed-room, as well as every new material in Curtain fabrics, direct from the most eminent manufacturers, including Damasks, Chintzes, Silks, Brocatelles, Reps, Muslins, &c.
*** Good Pure Mattresses, unequalled in price or value.

BEVERLY SMYTH,
FURNITURE VAN,
FLOAT, SPRING CART,
PIANOFORTE VAN PROPRIETOR,
SOUTH ANNE-STREET.

GRAPES.
NEW POTATOES.
CUCUMBERS.
ASPARAGUS.
BOUQUETS, &c., &c.
KIRBY, FRUITERER,
13. UPPER SACKVILLE-STREET,
AND
KILLESTER GARDENS.

IN reply to an Advertisement in the *Freeman's Journal* of the 25th instant, inserted by a friend, without my permission—
"A living Dog better than a dead Lion,"
THE NEW TEA HOUSE,
DAVID SINTON, PROPRIETOR,
34, LOWER SACKVILLE-STREET,
(Opposite Nelson's Pillar.)
Please make trial of my Teas, and compare them with what is now selling by exclusive 3s. 8d. Tea Shops, &c. in this city. Orders by post or otherwise punctually attended to.

NOTWITHSTANDING the considerable advance in Wholesale Prices, we continue to sell our
BEST BLACK TEA, at 3s. 8d. per lb.
COFFEE ROASTED DAILY.
Superior Coffee, 1s. 4d. per Pound.
GEORGE CHARLES BETTS AND CO.,
TEA DEALERS AND COFFEE ROASTERS,
THE TIMES TEA WAREHOUSE,
30, HENRY-STREET,
AND 19, WEXFORD-STREET, DUBLIN.

TO FAMILIES.
FINE TEAS.
ANDREWS AND CO.
Beg to direct particular attention to the following Teas—they think the present state of the market favourable to the purchaser.

	Per lb.
Good Strong Congou Tea	3s. 4d.
(Well adapted for Hotels, Schools, and large Families)	
Very superior Congou (strong and well flavoured) ...	3s. 8d.
Rich Pekoe Souchong (much recommended) ...	4s. 0d.
The Finest Black Tea	4s. 4d.

Boxes containing from 10lb. to 40lb., and Canisters, 7lb. No charge for the Boxes or Canisters, and 6d. each allowed for the Canisters when returned.
ANDREWS AND CO.,
THE TEA ESTABLISHMENT,
21 AND 22, DAME-STREET.

ARRIVAL OF TEA.
CHARLES K. MAYER
Has just arrived a large consignment of
"FINE SOUCHONG TEA,"
which he is enabled to offer for sale
At 3s. 8d. per lb.
This Tea possesses a delicious flavour, and is QUITE EQUAL to the finest ever imported.
10, DAME-STREET, DUBLIN.
On Packages of 10lbs. (each), One Penny per lb. discount

HORTICULTURE.
WILLIAM ROBINSON,
NURSERY SEEDSMAN, AND FLORIST,
ROYAL CANAL BANK NURSERY, PHIBSBOROUGH,
Respectfully solicits the inspection of Floricultural Amateurs to his choice Collection of
FLORISTS' FLOWERS,
Including Auriculas, Carnations, Picotees, Ornamental Plants, &c.
He begs to apprise the Officers of the Garrison of Dublin that his particular attention is directed to the supply of Hand Bouquets, Ornamental Plants for Balls, Suppers, &c.
W. R. thankfully acknowledges the consideration bestowed on his exertions, not only by the Horticultural Societies generally, of whom he has received a vast number of Prizes, but by the Nobility and Gentry of Ireland.
ROYAL CANAL BANK NURSERY
PHIBSBORO, DUBLIN.
16th April, 1859.

BEVERLY SMYTH,
COAL AND COKE MERCHANT,
SOUTH ANNE-STREET.

SADDLERY.
Blackwell's Patent Dumb Jockeys, Anti-Cribbiters, &c.; Cattle Syringes, Cochrane's Patent Girths, to prevent Saddles slipping forward; the Wooden Mouthing Bit, &c.
OFFICERS' APPOINTMENTS.
Superior quality Saddles and Harness, at very moderate prices for Cash.
B. M'MULLEN,
(Successor to Mr. Goodland,)
54, DAWSON-STREET.

IRISH MADE *versus* IMPORTED MANURES.
DUBLIN MANURE COMPANY.
CHEMICAL WORKS,
7TH LOCK, ROYAL CANAL.
JOSEPH WONFOR, F.C.S.L., MANAGER.
POTATO MANURE, A GREAT PREVENTIVE FROM DISEASE.
BLOOD MANURE.
GENUINE SUPERPHOSPHATE OF LIME.
IMPROVED CONCENTRATED URATE.
SULPHURIC ACID.
Also a quantity of pure Coal Soot, Agricultural Salt, Nitrate of Soda, &c., &c. Further information and testimonials sent on application to the
OFFICE, 20, USHER'S-QUAY.
D. JOHN WATERS, Secretary.

Wanted.

WANTED, Several Boys. They must be intelligent, and well recommended. From Ten to Sixteen years of age preferred. Any applicant must bring his recommendations with him.
Apply to the IRISH TIMES Office.

Miscellaneous.

BATES'S REAL IRISH RAZOR,
Manufactured and Sold only by him
At No. 62, SOUTH GEORGE'S-STREET, Dublin,
Only Two Shillings each, and upwards, according to mounting and finish, all possessing the same fine temper and superior steel. They cannot be excelled by any foreign article at any price. Their character is well known for durability of edge and smooth shaving. A single trial is solicited. A variety of fine Strops for keeping Razors up to a fine edge.
P.S.—Razors properly Sharpened so as to give satisfaction, and Cutlery neatly Repaired.
☞ Observe the sign of the Large Razor, No. 62, SOUTH GEORGE'S-STREET. No Second Price.

FRED LEWIS'S TROTTER OIL
is the only genuine.
Each Bottle is signed "FRED LEWIS."
FRED LEWIS'S MARROW OIL is warranted pure and pleasingly perfumed. The genuine is signed "FRED LEWIS."
FRED LEWIS'S PERFUMES from all the Flowers are unequalled. Every Genuine Bottle signed "FRED LEWIS."
FRED LEWIS'S HONEY SOAP is equal to any foreign article—inferior to none.
May be had of all Vendors in the Kingdom.
FRED LEWIS,
WHOLESALE PERFUMER & REFINED SOAP MAKER,
FLEET-STREET, DUBLIN.

THE CHEAPEST AND BEST HOUSE FOR
VELVET PILE CARPETS,
BRUSSELS CARPETS,
TAPESTRY CARPETS,
DUTCH CARPETS,
KIDDERMINSTER CARPETS,
VICTORIA FELT CARPETS;
DRUGGETS, HEARTH RUGS, OIL CLOTHS;
MATTINGS, MATS, TABLE COVERS, &c., &c.
W. H. CLIFT,
28, *NASSAU-STREET, DUBLIN.*
Observe the Charge for Sewing, compared with some houses.

PAINTS READY MIXED FOR USE.
MIXED PAINTS,
Warranted to Dry in Four Hours,
Prepared and Sold by
W. ELLWOOD,
DRUGGIST,
146, *GREAT BRITAIN-STREET,*
(Within One Door of North Great George's-street.)
W. E. begs to draw the attention of his Friends in the town and country to his beautiful BRIGHT PAINTS, mixed with Varnish; they dry very quickly with a fine Polish. To be had of any shade or colour.
Paint Bruehes of all kinds, from the best Makers.

Dress.

THE ORIGINAL AND OLD ESTABLISHED BALBRIGGAN, AND GENERAL HOSIERY WAREHOUSE,
36 & 37, LOWER ABBEY-STREET.
SMYTH & CO. Beg to inform the Nobility and Gentry that they have now received an entirely new stock of their celebrated manufacture of Balbriggan Hosiery for the summer trade, which will defy competition for the genuine article, comprising the following, viz., Ladies' and Children's Plain Embroidered, Lace Cotton Hose; Gentlemen's Plain and Embroidered Cotton Half-hose, Lamb's Wool, Cotton, Merino, Gauze, Saxony, Cashmere, and Silk Drawers and Vests. They beg to direct the special attention of Ladies to their entirely new make of Cotton Hose, particularly suitable for warm climates.
They are also now prepared to offer a large and well-selected stock of Dress Shirts, Shirt Collars, Braces, Neck Ties, Cambric, Silk, India, and Pongee Pocket Handkerchiefs, &c., &c., which will be found very cheap.
N.B.—Dress Shirts, Collars, &c., made to order on the shortest possible notice, and a good fit guaranteed.
SMYTH & COMPANY,
36 & 37, LOWER ABBEY-STREET.

THERE IS NO MISTAKE IN CURZON'S COATS, HE IS A FIRST-RATE CUTTER.
16, DUKE-STREET, OFF DAWSON-STREET.

BANKRUPT SALE.
TO BE SOLD OFF, Forty to Fifty per Cent. under Cost, on the Premises,
No. 12, NASSAU-STREET. in the city of Dublin,
On this and following days, till the entire is disposed of,
90 Dozens Gentlemen's Superior Made Shirts—a few Dozen for Dress;
Shirt Collars; Hosiery, Gloves, Scarfs, Umbrellas, Travelling Bags, &c.
About £100 worth Ladies' Under Clothing, in Day and Night Chemises, Drawers, Vests, &c.
☞ To be seen from Ten till Four o'clock each day.
12, NASSAU-STREET,
(Corner FREDERICK-STREET.)

TROWSERS.—I have made ease in fit, combined with perfection of style, my peculiar study; hence my Trowsers press nowhere, but yield with elasticity to all the movements of the body. The practical ability I have personally acquired enables me to challenge competition in fit and style, while my mode of management admits of my selling a superior article for 20s which cannot be equalled.
AMBROSE KEOGH,
32, ANNE-STREET (one door from Grafton-street).

ARMY OUTFITS FOR INDIA.
OFFICERS about to join their Regiments in the East are recommended to WHITELOCK and SON, who supply articles of really good and suitable quality at much lower prices than usual for First-Class Outfits, and are exclusive makers of the following articles for India:—
Whitelock's Improved Corazza Shirts, 50s. per doz.
Whitelock's Tropical Shirts (Silk and Wool), 12s. 6d. each.
Whitelock's Anglo-Indian Suits, 40s.
Whitelock's Burmese Gauze Vests, 5s. 6d. each.
Detailed Estimates, Directions for Measure, and every information sent by post on application to
WHITELOCK AND SON,
INDIA AND COLONIAL OUTFITTERS,
166, STRAND, LONDON,
N.B.—(Opposite the Church, near Somerset House.)

EXPERIENCE TEACHETH.
The above was never more perceptible than in the Improved Style of Coat-Cutting
adopted by
JOHN COLES,
DAWSON-STREET, Corner of Molesworth-street,
Nine years Foreman in one of the First Houses in Dawson-st., and whose long residence in some of the First Houses in the Trade, both in London and Paris, enabled him to devote much time and attention to the science of
COAT-CUTTING,
by which practical experience the correctness of Fit and graceful development of the Figure, arranged under anatomical principles, fully justifies him in the adage that
"EXPERIENCE TEACHETH."

CLERICAL COSTUME.
GEORGE MACDONA
is prepared to furnish a Clergyman's complete Suit at the following prices:—
CLASS NO. 1

Superfine Saxony	Clerical Dress	Frock	...	84s 0d
Do	Do	Vest	...	17s 6d
Do	Do	Trousers...		35s 0d

ROBE MAKER, SPECIAL APPOINTMENT
To *HIS EXCELLENCY THE LORD LIEUTENANT,* the Most Noble Marquis of Londonderry, Earl of Farnham, Earl of Granard, Ulster King-at-Arms, and the Most Illustrious Order of St. Patrick.
32, MOLESWORTH-STREET.

TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT,
No. 7, SOUTH FREDERICK-STREET,
JOHN CHAMBERS, PROFESSED TROWSERS CUTTER.
The attention of the Nobility, Clergy, and Gentry is solicited by the Proprietor to his select Stock of Goods, suited to the present and coming seasons. All orders with which he may be favoured will be executed with the usual regard to style, Workmanship, and Economy for which this House is distinguished.
TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT,
No. 7, SOUTH FREDERICK-STREET.

LIVERIES.—The peculiar elegant cut of our Liveries cannot be excelled, being the same as worn by the Servants of the Elite of London. For style, fit, and finish they cannot be surpassed.

Footman's Suit	£4	10
Groom's	4	16
Coachman's	4	18
Blue or Drab Devon Top Coat ...	3	3

AMMARMANN, REID, AND CO.
5, SUFFOLK-STREET.

REGISTERED TROUSERS.—We most respectfully invite the attention of all who appreciate First-class Goods to a Suit of Trousering, just opened, consisting of every novelty in London, the most talented and successful in that Capital of Fashion.
AMMARMANN, REID, AND CO.,
5, SUFFOLK-STREET.

P. CORRIGAN [illegible] NY,
BOOTMAKER TO HIS EXCELLENCY
THE LORD LIEUTENANT, &c.
Begs to inform his Customers and the Public that his Stock will now be found replete with the latest [illegible] GENTLEMEN'S, AND PARIS FASHIONS IN LADIES', GENTLEMEN'S, AND CHILDREN'S BOOTS AND SHOES.
FOREIGN ORDERS executed with promptness.
72 AND 73, SOUTH GREAT GEORGE'S-STREET.

T. CORBETT,
MILITARY BOOT AND SHOE MAKER,
Respectfully solicits a trial of his Establishment, when he feels sure that the superiority of his Workmanship and the excellence of his Fit, only require to be tried to be appreciated.
T. CORBETT,
14, DUKE-STREET.

Dress.

24, ST. STEPHEN'S-GREEN, NORTH.

M R S. R O B I N S O N

respectfully announces the arrival of all her NEW GOODS, in which are FOREIGN AND BRITISH STRAWS, IN LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S HATS AND LADIES' BONNETS; NEW TRIMMINGS, NEW MANTLES, A VARIETY OF MANTLE CLOTHS AND SUMMER MATERIALS.

The Mantles are made in the Establishment, and sold at a much less price than London or Paris. Also JACKETS, IN CLOTH, LACE, MUSLIN, MARSEILLES, And other New Materials, made in the Establishment. RIBBONS, OSTRICH PLUMES, FRENCH FLOWERS, &c.

Mrs. ROBINSON has much pleasure in soliciting the attention of Ladies to two or three New Patterns in *STEEL PETTICOATS,* And to her STAYS DEPARTMENT.

Ladies' and Children's Stays are made in the Establishment to order on the French Principle, and from the most approved Patterns. The most perfect satisfaction in a complete fit guaranteed.

MRS. ROBINSON,
LADIES' FOREIGN AND WEDDING OUTFIT WAREHOUSE.

M R S. C A M E R O N

Begs to announce her return from LONDON AND PARIS, and also the arrival of her NEW GOODS—
MANTLES, MILLINERY, STRAW BONNETS, HATS, &c.
Mrs. C. calls particular attention to her *DRESS MAKING DEPARTMENT.*
98, GRAFTON-STREET.

SPRING PREPARATIONS.

SPRING COAT AND VEST	...	21s. 0d.
SPRING SLEEVE OVERCOAT		17s. 6d.
SPRING SLEEVE CAPE	...	20s. 0d.
SPRING INVERNESS CAPE	...	26s. 0d.
SPRING WALKING COAT	...	20s. 0d.
SPRING TWEED SUITS	...	31s. 6d.
SPRING ANGOLA SUITS	...	40s. 0d.
SPRING MIXTURE SUITS	...	50s. 0d.
SPRING TWEED TROWSERS		14s. 0d.
SPRING ANGOLA TROWSERS		16s. 0d.
SPRING CHECK TROWSERS		17s. 6d.
SPRING MIXTURE TROWSERS		20s. 0d.
SPRING TWEED VESTS	...	6s. 0d.
SPRING ANGOLA VESTS	...	7s. 0d.

UPWARDS.

SPRING ATTIRE FOR THE YOUNG.

B. HYAM has introduced a variety of New Designs for Children, Boys, and Youths, in which adaptation to age and growth is conspicuous. The 9s. 6d. PLAY SUIT and 13s. 6d. SCHOOL SUIT, as well as the superior HALF-DRESS and FULL-DRESS SUITS, TROWSERS, VESTS, &c., are much recommended.

SPRING AND ORDER DEPARTMENT.

B. HYAM'S Order Department is supplied with Materials of every possible description for CAPES, COATS, TROWSERS, WAISTCOATS, &c. Suits complete for Half-dress, Undress, and Professional Purposes, from 45s. to 100s.; Pages' Suits, from 30s.; Footmen's Suits, from 65s.; Coachmen's Suits, from 70s.

B. HYAM has now in Stock superior Black Cloths and Clerical Mixtures, Double and Single Milled Doeskins, Plain Black Barathes and Corded Silks, Black Cashmeres, &c., admirably adapted for Clerical wear.

With an immense assortment of Spring Clerical Clothing, Ready-made for immediate requirements.

B. HYAM,
NATIONAL TAILOR, CLOTHIER, HATTER, AND CAP MANUFACTURER,
30, DAME-STREET, DUBLIN.

THE CELEBRATED GUINEA TROWSERS.

MESSRS. BROWNE AND PAYNE beg to inform their Patrons and the Public that, in consequence of the increased demand for their celebrated *GUINEA TROWSERS,* they have made arrangements for a supply of all the New Patterns as they appear at their different seasons, thus securing every Novelty in Fabric, Pattern, and Colour to select from.

FOR ONE GUINEA.

Our Establishment is famed through Dublin and the principal Towns in the Three Kingdoms, as the leading House where Gentlemen can obtain an easy and graceful fitting Trowsers.

BROWNE AND PAYNE,
Tailors to his Excellency the Lord Lieutenant,
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TO THE OFFICERS OF THE GARRISON.

R. H. CURZON, 16, DUKE-STREET, MILITARY TAILOR, late of J. B. JOHNSTONE AND CO'S., Dawson-street, is making your Summer Regulation Trousers, with Scarlet Stripes, for 24s. Cash; also Oxford, with Scarlet Stripes, 30s. Lounge Suits from 2l. 10s.

Miscellaneous.

T H E I R I S H T I M E S

is Published on the Morning of every TUESDAY, THURSDAY, AND SATURDAY, With an Evening Edition on each Day.

The want has been much felt in Ireland of any Newspaper supporting those enlightened and consistently Liberal views adapted to the present age, and, at the same time, carefully avoiding stirring up those religious differences which it is the desire of every real well-wisher of Ireland to see long since forgotten.

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Neither outlay nor trouble is spared to command both the highest talent and the latest intelligence, and thus to render the IRISH TIMES second to no other paper in Ireland, and the Proprietor, therefore, feels confident of receiving that support, which he will use every endeavour to render the Paper worthy of.

The IRISH TIMES is Published before Six o'Clock on each Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday Morning, and an Evening Edition, having the very Latest News, is published at Five, o'Clock, P.M., of the same days, with either of which Subscribers are regularly supplied, as also with a Bulletin (Gratis) on every important occasion, containing the Latest Intelligence.

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"IRISH TIMES" OFFICE,
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SILVER MEDALS MOUNTED, By WM. BRODRICK, 16, *ESSEX-QUAY, DUBLIN—A.D.* 1818.

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CAMP EQUIPAGE.

The Officers in Garrison and Gentlemen recently Gazetted are respectfully solicited to defer making selections in the above previous to visiting the extensive *CABINET AND UPHOLSTERY WARE-ROOMS,* 68, 69, AND 70, DAME-STREET, where the ordinary tasteless and expensive productions, so long in use, *are superseded by Designs of a more convenient and attractive character,* combining all that might be desirable in material and execution, with a due regard to economy.

Intending Tourists will be saved much valuable time and trouble by an inspection of the very superior Stock of *SOLID LEATHER PORTMANTEAUS, HAT CASES, &c.,* which embraces every useful and novel invention in that department.

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68, 69, AND 70, DAME-STREET.

CORONER'S INQUEST.—Dr. White, city coroner, held an inquest yesterday at Blackhall-place on the body of a woman named Bridget Tobin, who had died rather suddenly on the preceding day. Surgeon Porter examined the body. He stated the woman had an abscess on the leg, which suddenly bursting, caused her death, in consequence of excessive hæmorrhage.

The greatest activity prevails at Pembroke Dockyard. The numerous artisans are employed from early until late, and as the dockyard strength is now very great, and almost unlimited earnings are allowed, rapid progress is being made with the various men-of-war in course of construction.

A very beautiful stained glass window, in memory of the Rev. Charles Moore, has lately been erected in Monasterevan Church, by Mrs. Moore, and other members of his family. The deceased was forty-three years incumbent of this parish.

PRICES OF IRISH STOCKS.

	Mon.	Tues.	Wed	Thurs	Frid.	Sat.
3 per Cent. Consols	89½	90	89⅞ ⅛	89½	89½	88¾ 89
Ditto Account	89¾	89¾ 90	89⅞	89½	89½ ¼	86¾
3 per Cent. Stock	—	—	—	—	—	—
New 3 per Cent. Stock	89½	89⅞ ¾	89⅞ ⅜	89½	89½ ¼	88¾ 89
Ditto Account	89¾	89⅞ ¾	89¾	89¾	89¾	88¾
Bank Stock	—	—	238½	—	—	—

DUBLIN DAILY STOCK AND SHARE LIST—YESTERDAY

GOVERNMENT FUNDS

Three per Cent. Consols	89½
Ditto for account, 10th May	89½ ⅜
Ditto for new account, 9th June	89⅜
New Three per Cent. Stock	89¼ ⅛
Ditto for account, 10th May	89⅛ 89
Ditto for new Account, 9th June	89 89⅛
Bank Stock	237½

RAILWAYS.

Irish South Eastern	6½ 7
Midland Great Western and Royal Canal Half Shares, for account	49¼

PREFERENCE SHARES.

Great Southern and Western, four per cent. perpetual	95½
Dublin and Wicklow, six per cent. perpetual	11⅛

GENERAL POST OFFICE, DUBLIN.

DESPATCH OF FOREIGN MAILS.

Letters and newspapers may be posted at the General Post Office for the following places, up to the subjoined dates:—

France, Italy, and Switzerland	One and Six p.m., daily.
Belgium, Holland, and Germany	Six p.m., daily.
Brazil, Monte Video, and Buenos Ayres	One p.m., May 8.
India (Calcutta), China, &c., *via* Marseilles	Six p.m., May 9.
America (New York), Canada, by Canadian Packet	Six p.m., May 10.
Australia and New Zealand, *via* Southampton. India (Bombay), *via* Southampton	One p.m., May 11.
America (New York)) and Bahamas	Six p.m., May 13.
West Indies, and Pacific. Spain	One p.m., May 16.
America (New York)	One p.m., May 17.
Canada by Canadian Packet	Six p.m., May 17.
New Zealand, Australia, and India (Bombay), *via* Marseilles	Six p.m., May 17.
India (Calcutta), China, &c., *via* Southampton	One p.m., May 19.
America (Boston), Bermuda and Newfoundland	Six p.m., May 20.
West Coast of Africa (Ll)	Six p.m., May 23.
America (New York), Canada, by Canadian packet	Six p.m., May 24.
India (Calcutta), China, &c., *via* Marseilles	Six p.m., May 25.
India (Bombay), *via* Southampton, Spain	One p.m., May 26.
Newfoundland, (G.)	Ten a.m., May 27.
America (New York), (Ll.)	One p.m., May 27.
America (New York),	One p.m., May 31.
Canada, by Canadian packet	Six p.m., May 31.

N.B.—Book packets for the Canadas are only forwarded by the Canadian Packet. Letters, &c., for Madras and Lower Bengal Presidencies, addressed *via* Southampton, will, in future, be forwarded only by the Calcutta packets of the 4th and 20th of each month.

THE IRISH TIMES is published before SIX o'clock, a.m., on each Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday Morning; and an Evening Edition, having the very latest News, is Published at Six, p.m., of the same days, with either of which Subscribers will be regularly supplied; as also with a Bulletin (gratis) on every important occasion, containing the latest Intelligence.

☞ The Evening Edition on Tuesday, and the Morning Edition on Saturday, will contain the *Military Gazette.*

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No communication can receive attention unless accompanied by the name and address of the writer, not necessarily for insertion, but as a guarantee of good faith.

Announcements of births, deaths, and marriages, to insure publication, must be properly authenticated, and paid for, at the rate of 1s. for every such announcement.

The Irish Times.

DUBLIN: SATURDAY, MAY 7.

THE result of the Elections as far as England is concerned may now be pretty well estimated, and it appears that in the counties Her Majesty's Ministers have gained three seats, and in the Boroughs, twenty-six, and the Opposition something more than half that number, namely fifteen seats. As in the present position of European affairs there is every probability of the new Parliament being called upon to consider matters of grave importance, it is satisfactory to observe that almost every public man of note has been re-elected, with the exception of Mr. Bernal Osborne, who has, we fear, been unseated by an undue exercise of Admiralty influence and intimidation at Dover. Notwithstanding the enormous subsidy of the Carlton Club (said to amount to £100,000) and the large sums expended by the candidates themselves, the effect of the dissolution will not be to add much to the numerical strength of Lord Derby's supporters. Mr. Disraeli, in his recent speech at Aylesbury, stated his expectation of seeing in the new Parliament a compact body of over 300 supporters of her Majesty's Government. On what grounds the right honourable gentleman's hopes rest we know not, nor does the result of the elections, so far as they have gone, bear him out; but report says that much reliance is placed by Government on the support of the Irish Catholic members; that every attempt is being made to gain their support we doubt not, but such an anomaly cannot long continue, and even supposing Mr. Disraeli's we fear too sanguine expectations to be realised, the Government would still be carrying on the administration of affairs with a decided minority in the House, and at a crisis almost without parallel in the history of Europe. Reviewing the speeches of Lord Stanley, Lord Palmerston, Lord John Russell, and our leading statesmen, it is satisfactory to find that all are agreed on the expediency of maintaining neutrality if possible, although Lord Stanley's speech indicates considerable doubts of the continuance of peace. In all probability the present dissolution of Parliament will effect a reunion of the Liberal ranks, and the consequent immediate overthrow of Lord Derby's Government; and the question arises—To whom are we to entrust the guidance of the helm in the present disturbed state of European affairs? This important question will, we think, be solved in a very few days after the assembling of the new Parliament, and it is expected will result in the return of the Liberal party to power.

The constitution of the new Parliament will differ but little from the late one, which in February 1857, overthrew Lord Palmerston. The probability, therefore, is, that in the event of the formation of a Liberal Government, Lord John Russell will be the future Premier.

In his speech to the electors of London, he says:—"I trust my sentiments are sufficiently clear. They differ from those of the present Government both upon the question of reform and the position we should assume with reference to foreign affairs, and I believe they are much more conducive to the welfare and liberty of the country. I believe that while we maintain peace we not only promote our own commerce and the well-being of our people, but that the influence of England will be far greater than if she were in a hurry to declare herself on one side or the other. In every point of view, therefore, I think that we should attend to our own internal concerns, that we should promote the amendment of the Reform Act, and that in the approaching contest in Europe we should maintain, not an 'armed neutrality,' but a fair, open, honest, and peaceful neutrality. (Loud cheers.)"

The meeting of Parliament is fixed for the 31st instant, so that no business will be transacted till the second week in June; and in the mean time we trust that her Majesty's Ministers, while taking all necessary steps to place our national defences in a satisfactory state, will use every endeavour to avoid war, and, if possible, to preserve a strict neutrality.

(From the Times of Yesterday.)

Austria appears willing to let the world believe that if she was precipitate in her diplomacy she will make amends for such unaccustomed promptness by being very deliberate in her strategy. When she astonished Europe, and shocked grave, innocent, and trusting statesmen by decisive action, at a moment when she was thought to be waiting patiently the peaceful solution of all her difficulties; when she appeared with that sudden menace, that three days' pause, and that prompt act of war, we all believed that she had resolved to seize a quickly passing opportunity for striking a decisive blow. She had 190,000 men in Lombardy and Venice, whereof 120,000 were drawn up almost on the banks of the frontier river Ticino. The General of that army, as he looked across the little river, could almost survey the scene of his future operations. On his right, rolling away in the distance, rise the peaks of the Graian and Pennine Alps; on the left the lesser altitudes of Montferrat and the summits of Mont Apennine mark the highland character of the country into which he was about to advance. But between these two northern and southern uneven districts, stretching straight before him, like an irregular bay which spreads its rippling surface deep into a rocky region, extends a long vista of flat country. Through the middle of it winds the Po, so renowned in song and history; and from north and from south, from the Alps on the right hand and from the Apennine range on the left hand, and from those distant Cottian Alps that close the vista and shut out France, descend little rivers, each bringing its tribute from its own mountain—little shining ribs that articulate to the backbone of Piedmont. In those mountainous districts to the left lie the fastnesses of the Sardinians. The great fortress of Alessandria stands almost at the entrance to the Mont errat country, and over the high hills and on the margin of the sea lies Genoa. The hills to the right—those uplands which swell away towards the frontier mountains of the Simplon, Mount Rosa, and the Grand St. Bernard—are for the most part undefended by art, and straight away before him, up that flat alluvial plain, our Anstrian General can see no place capable of an hour's defence. The great river winds about; the tributaries stream down into it from right and from left. There are little indefensible towns like Novara, Mortara, and Vercelli, the three points of a triangle; but there is nothing serious between him and Turin, which lies away up at the top of this deep lowland level. All Europe thought that this was Austria's object; that, bold in her great preponderance of force, she would with a strong army mask the fortresses of Alessandria and Casale, and all that southern mountain district which they command, and that she would with the remainder of the force rush straight forward, never stopping till she reached the Royal Palace of Turin. There would be some prestige of arms in occupying the enemy's capital at the outset of the war, and there would be obviously some strategic advantage in being in a position to destroy that network of railways which now puts the French who land at Genoa in direct and immediate railway communication with the French who cross Mont Cenis and attain the Piedmontese side of the Alps at Susa. Master of Turin and of the railways that centre at Turin, the Austrian General would have divided the two French armies and would have been in secure possession of all Sardinia, except only that mountainous Montferrat region which we have supposed him to survey, as lying on his left, while meditating his advance across the Ticino.

This raid upon Turin was thought to be an object so material to the successful opening of the game before her that Austria was believed to have acted wisely even in incurring some moral odium while securing so important a physical advantage. But, for some reason or other, which is probably a very good military reason, but which lessens our idea of the necessity of her diplomatic precipitancy, Austria has taken no advantage of her priority in point of time, or of her superiority in point of force. She moved her army forward in two main divisions. One of them stepped cautiously over the river, and set foot upon that alluvial plain, that flat bay of land, which lay before them. Gradually, and with much deliberation, this division occupied the two little towns of Novara and Mortara—one on the right wing and the other on the left,—and then advanced a few miles further to Vercelli, where they halted, surveyed, and reconnoitred, while every hour was bringing laden transports in the harbour of Genoa and long lines of French infantry were swarming over the Cenis. Perhaps the rains that fell swelled the tributaries and damaged the roads; perhaps the revolutions in Parma, Modena, and Tuscany counselled caution or created irresolution; perhaps the Austrians were impressed with the conviction that it would be less troublesome to let the French come over the sea and over the Alps, and assemble in their full strength; that it would be easier to meet them all on this hither side, as in a cockpit from which there was no escape. We are not in a condition to divine motives or to criticize strategy, for the telegrams are not very explanatory, and the knowledge vouchsafed to us by the military authorities is not very perfect; but we can see that after being seven days on the Sardinian soil the invaders have not yet advanced more than 35 miles from the frontier river.

Of the division which crossed the Ticino, and which appeared to be intended to march up the level upon Turin, we can trace the movements with some certainty. They have diverged rather southwards of their direct route; that is to say, they are tending towards the foot of the Montferrat range, rather than towards the foot of the Alpine hills. In this advance they find one of the windings of the Po in their path, and on Wednesday evening they crossed the river at Cambio. The point chosen for this passage was near the town of Sala, and perhaps indicates an attack on Alessandria. Higher up the river, at Frassinetto, close to Casale, a fortress capable of some resistance, another body of Austrians seems to have attempted to cross the stream, after a cannonade which lasted fifteen hours, but were repulsed with some loss.

What can be the object of these operations? If the Austrian had kept the northern bank of the river it would have taken him to Turin. But to proceed by this route the Austrian must cross the Dora—a little river which comes down from the Alps, and, flowing through the level country in front of Turin, falls into the Po. The banks of this river are said to have been fortified, and it was thought that these lines had been chosen as the battle-field on which France and Sardinia, profiting by the sluggishness of the Austrian, had determined to draw together and fight a battle for Turin. By crossing the Po the invading division, whose advance we are now tracing, has turned that position altogether; for they are now on the south bank, and the Dora comes down into the Po from the north. The object of attack, however, is quite doubtful. They may be either proceeding towards Turin by the most direct route, or they may be about, by the simple manœuvre of "right shoulder forward," to turn to the left, and advance upon Alessandria. If it be true that an Austrian cannonade was commenced at Valenza, it would appear, perhaps, more probable that the fortresses are the object of attack; for Valenza is within a few miles of Alessandria, and the Austrian reserves, which are said to be in great force at Pavia and Piacenza, are well placed for taking part in a concerted attack upon Alessandria, or even for descending upon Genoa.

Thus have we traced the progress of one division, which took the plain country, and was at the last advices crossing the Po at a point not above ten miles distant from the great fortress of Alessandria. There is, however, another division of the invading army which, instead of crossing the Ticino, went up north to the lake whence the Ticino flows, and, crossing that lake, penetrated into the northern and Alpine districts of the kingdom they invaded. Distant from railways and telegraph wires, the movements of this force are as yet obscure. We expected to find them coming down into the level country somewhere about the line of the Dora, and forming a junction there with the force advancing directly through the plain; but, as these have now crossed the Po and trend to the south, we must expect that the junction will be attempted at some other point. On the whole, it would seem that the Austrians have gained nothing at present by their choice of the moment and by their sudden initiative except the power of making forced contributions in their enemy's country. Sardinia has her fortresses secure. Alessandria, Casale, Genoa, and Turin are in her hands, and all the positions she holds are connected by lines of rail with each other and with the sea, and with the Alpine passes into France. It as yet seems as though Austria had staked heavily for an opportunity, won it, and now thrown it away.

(From the Morning Post of Yesterday.)

In the year before last there were discharged from our various prisons 933 convicts upon tickets of leave, the number so discharged in the previous year having been 2,915. This diminution arises from the gradual running out of the sentences of the large class of convicts who were left in our prisons on the cessation of transportation to the colonies in 1853; but the number, however reduced, is of formidable magnitude in connexion with the question—What becomes of the experienced convicts so let loose upon society?—118 of the smaller return having been previously convicted of murder, attempts to murder, and other of the graver offences against the person; and 256 of burglary, housebreaking, robbery, and other violent offences against property. What becomes of a great many of them we do not know, from the police returns, which from time to time include ticket-of-leave men among the most desperate of the malefactors by whom society is kept under menace; and there is but too much reason to fear that a large portion of the remainder justify almost as little the confidence which has been placed in them. Yet the principle of the concession is as correct as it is merciful. The principle, indeed, towards those in relation to whom it was first adopted was essential that faith might be kept, and that, subject to good conduct, convicts should be discharged here, in having undergone that portion of their punishment which would, under the original conditions, have entitled them to be discharged in a penal colony. It may be a question whether the more expedient course, alike in favour of the discharged convict and of the community here, would not have been to provide him or her with a free passage to one of our younger colonies, where the reformed person—the reform tested, at all events, as to actual conduct, by the very discipline satisfactorily undergone—would be an acceptable addition to the labour force of the rising State. Instead of doing this, and acting altogether counter to the intentions of the Government, as expressed at the time by the Lord Chancellor in recommending the transportation discontinuance measure of 1853, a mass of unemployed convicts have been turned loose upon the country, and no public means taken to assist them in procuring employment, and to give them employment in the meanwhile. Surely, after we have had the trouble, and expense, and alarm of these unhappy persons as depredators at large, then under trial, and lastly in prison, it is worth while, for all our sakes, to take a little more trouble in order to prevent persons who have manifested the capability of good conduct—under physical surveillance, it may be, but who, it is largely possible, may continue that good conduct under the moral surveillance of employers who give them the means of honest livings—from swelling the mournful list of persons engaged in criminal occupations, stated in our last census at 304,109, but probably many more in number.

They manage these things, at all events, better in Ireland, where the Convict Prison Boards, as a preliminary step to the release of ticket-of-leave men, collect those prisoners who have manifested, thus far, an eligibility for discharge, in public establishments especially devoted to the purpose, where they are employed profitably to all parties, and which act, to use the language of the report of 1856, as filterers between the prisoners and the community. Here the authorities obtain a further insight into the prisoner's character, under circumstances better calculated to develop its true aspect, and are thus enabled, in the meritorious cases, to provide the employing community with a test more efficient than any obtained merely under prison discipline. Such a test, it is the more expedient to render as perfect as may be, now that, while the Act of 1857, upon secondary punishments, has lengthened penal sentences, it also seeks to operate on crime by holding out the prospect of the imprisonment being shortened upon the manifestation of reform having taken place in the culprit. In the majority of cases it is an absolute evil to all parties to discharge a man from prison unless there is also provided for him the means of honest employment; and, however great the pains bestowed upon this object by the authorities, they will be amply recompensed, as representing the community, by the result. In Ireland, it would seem, the difficulties have not proved so great as, from the difference in national notions about such matters, may be apprehended among ourselves; but, on the other hand, these greater difficulties in England will be lessened under the influence of our characteristic common sense, when the excellent effects resulting from the Irish system are fully appreciated here. Mr. Organ, of Dublin, is highly spoken of by Mr. Shipley in his instructive pamphlet on this subject, as a leading instrument in the good work of obtaining employment for convicts who have been discharged on tickets of leave from the Dublin gaols; and the advice of this gentleman might doubtless be of large assistance in the extension of the principle to this country. The course appears to be this—when employment for a reformed prisoner is offered, means are taken by the police force to ascertain the character of the master and his power to give the employment; while the master himself has free access to the prisoner elected, and every facility otherwise for inquiring into his conduct and capabilities. The arrangemont being thereupon completed, is registered by the Inspector-General of Constabulary, who, moreover, retains for a certain time any surplus above £2 which the prisoner may have earned in prison, as a collateral guarantee. The discharged prisoner then enters upon his employment, but he does so under the supervision of the police, a precaution wise in itself, and apparently having only beneficial results in Ireland, but which amongst ourselves would require great delicacy in its application. There have been but too many cases reported in our journals of ticket-of-leave men and other discharged prisoners who have been absolutely driven once more into crime by the conduct of policemen, who, from whatever motive, had made it their business that the released man himself should never forget, and that every proposing employer should know his antecedents; and there can be no question that, where the discharged prisoner has turned down the right path, and indicates no purpose of deviation, the dogging his steps, and the proclaiming what he has been at every house, is in the highest degree cruel and impolitic. Yet, while the feelings of the reclaimed offender should, on every consideration, be consulted, there can be no doubt that the police, in the public interest, may, without necessarily offending those feelings, have a general eye upon the conduct of the discharged persons. If their communications with these should at any time assume the form of "a friendly greeting, *and* of a warning voice," so that the warning be against their own retrogression, such supervision may be of the utmost value at a critical moment.

In Ireland the supervision of the police is continuous, and, it must be admitted, cannot be otherwise than effective as a check upon the discharged prisoner. When he reaches the place of his employment, he has to report himself at the nearest police station, and he repeats this report monthly during the period of his leave; he may not remove without the authority of the police, and thereafter has to report himself in like manner. The police have him under close observation, and upon any overt misconduct, nay, even upon the least suspicion of his leading an idle, irregular life, or of any non-compliance with the penal regulations, he is liable to immediate re-apprehension and recommittal in its full stringency for the full term of his original sentence. It is a mere result of the difference in national characteristics that this "patronage and support of the police," which appears to be thankfully accepted by the ticket-of-leave men in Ireland, would be scarcely so welcome among ourselves, more disposed to self-sustaining action. That the effect of the system in Ireland is most beneficial cannot be disputed, and it is to be hoped that, with the requisite modifications, it may be carried out here. Mr. Shipley adverts, with just admiration, to that sense of honour which impels the Irish ticket-of-leave men to feel a personal obligation to justify by their conduct the recommendations they have received, and we may fain hope that our own erring countrymen are not less sensitive to honour—not less capable of gratitude. It may be assumed that the large portion of those who, in our prisons, have undergone the reformatory process, are on the whole an improvement upon what they were during that career which led to their imprisonment, and with which the want of the education, moral and physical, which has developed their improvement, had, as a rule, largely to do. The improvement, however, moral and physical, is of little avail unless the reformed man is made independent, by introduction to the means of honest occupation, of those associates under whose maleficial influence the natural good that was in him originally, as in all God's creatures, has been crushed. To the utmost practicable extent, the released prisoner should be enabled by emigration, or by distant migration, to segregate himself wholly from his former associates, who, themselves still wallowing in the mire whence he has emerged, are eager to drag him once more down among them, that so he may no longer be "a reproach to his neighbours."

University Intelligence.

TRINITY COLLEGE, DUBLIN.

DEGREE EXAMINATION.

RESPONDENT—Delamere, Lewis R., Sch.
SECOND CLASS—Mr. Lecky, Mr. Creed.
THIRD CLASS—Henderson, J., Sch.; Campbell, J., N.F. Sch.; Beamish, G.
UNCLASSED CANDIDATES ALLOWED THE EXAMINATION—Booker, Denny, Mr. Lindsay, Leathem, Prentice, Sweeny.

OXFORD, May 4.—In a congregation holden this morning the following degrees were conferred:—

B. AND D.D. BY ACCUMULATION.—Rev. Edward William Tanner Chave, Worcester College.

BACHELOR OF DIVINITY.—Rev. John David Jenkins, Fellow, Jesus College.

MASTER OF ARTS.—Hon. Wingfield Stratford Wykeham Fiennes, Fellow, New College; Rev. Francis St. John Thackeray, Fellow, Lincoln College; Rev. Molesworth St. Aubyn, St. Aubyn, Christ Church; Hugh Allan, Wadham College; James Merrick Guest, Pembroke College.

BACHELORS OF ARTS.—Frederick John Ramsden, Seymour Ashwell, Christ Church; William Henry Bloxsome, Wadham College; William Allan, Worcester College; in the same congregation, Mr. Frederick William Bedford, D.C.L., and Rev. Horace Newman Wheeler, M.A., Trinity College, Dublin, were admitted *ad eundem.*

ADMISSION OF THE NEW PROCTORS.—In a convocation, held at two o'clock, the proctors of the past year, the Rev. B. Price, M.A., Fellow of Pembroke College, and the Rev. C. W. Heaton, B.D., Fellow of Jesus College, resigned their office, and were succeeded by the Rev. E. T. Turner, M.A., Fellow of Brasenose College, as senior proctor, and the Rev. T. J. Prout, M.A., student of Christ Church, as junior proctor.

OXFORD, MAY 5.—The Regius Professor of Ecclesiastical History (Dr. Stanley) proposes, on Thursday, the 12th of May, to resume his lectures on the History of the Jewish Church, by a course of lectures on the reign of Solomon.

The teacher of French in the Taylor Institution will begin his lectures for this Term on Wednesday, the 11th of May. These lectures are free and open to all members of the University.

The teacher of the Spanish language in the Taylor Institution will begin his lectures for this Term on Wednesday, the 11th inst. These Lectures are free of admission, and open to all members of the University.

The teacher of German in the Taylor Institution will begin his lectures for this Term on Thursday, the 12th of May. These lectures are free of admission, and open to all members of the University.

Dr. Fradersdorff will continue the special class for reading Danish and explaining the connexion of that language (comprising Norwegian) with German and English. He would read with an advanced class—"Historisk-geographisk Beskrivelsi over Kongeriget Norge (Noregsveldi) i Middelalderen (Christiania)," and use Dr. Rask's Danish Grammar. These lectures are also free and open to all members of the University.

M. HAMBUJER.

His Excellency the Lord Lieutenant has intimated his intention of being present this day at M. Hambujer's entertainment at the Rotundo, when we feel sure that there will be a large attendance in his Hall of Magic. By the permission of Colonel Cockerell, the band of the 16th Regiment will be present. The attendance of his Excellency is a strong tribute to the merits of M. Hambujer, who is a skilled and successful professor of the magic art. He continues each evening at the Rotundo to entertain and amuse large and respectable audiences.

Fashionable Intelligence.

HER MAJESTY, &c.

The Queen held a Court on Thursday afternoon at Buckingham Palace. The Duke of Malakhoff, ambassador from the Emperor of the French, had an audience of the Queen, and delivered his letters of recall. Baron de Beust, on a special mission from the King of Saxony, also had an audience of the Queen. Their Excellencies were respectively introduced by the Earl of Malmesbury, her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs. The Earl of Malmesbury had an audience of her Majesty. The Queen was attended by Lord Byron, Lord in waiting, and Colonel the Hon. A. Liddell, Groom in Waiting. The Queen, with the Princesses Alice and Louisa, attended by Lady Macdonald, took a drive in an open carriage and four in the afternoon. The Equerries in Waiting attended on horseback.

The Prince Consort rode on horseback on Thursday morning, attended by his Equerry in Waiting.

The Queen's dinner party in the evening included the Princess Alice, the Baron de Beust, the Marquis of Exeter, Earl De La Warr, Earl of Malmesbury, Major-General Sir William and Lady Codrington.

The band of the Grenadier Guards was in attendance.

THE PRINCE OF WALES.—We have authority to state that information has been received by her Majesty of the departure of his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales from Rome for Civita Vecchia, where his Royal Highness embarked on board her Majesty's ship Scourge, to proceed to Gibraltar.—*Morning Post.*

ALMACK'S—The Ladies Patronesses of Almack's Assemblies have this year decided to confine the subscription to three balls, each of which is to be limited to the number of 400 persons. The first ball will take place on Thursday next, and the other two at fortnightly intervals afterwards. The following are the names of the ladies who have this year taken upon themselves the duties of patronesses:—The Duchess of Richmond, the Marchioness of Abercorn, the Marchioness of Clanricarde, the Countess of Derby, the Countess of Shaftesbury, the Countess of Sefton, the Countess Dowager of Lichfield, the Viscountess Palmerston, the Viscountess Combermere, the Lady Aveland, and the Lady Egerton (of Tatton).

The Marquis and Marchioness of Londonderry have left London on a visit to the Duke and Duchess of Marlborough, at Blenheim House, Oxfordshire.

The Marchioness of Ely and her youthful family will leave London early next week for Ireland.

The Earl and Countess of Granard and suite have left the Gresham Hotel, for London.

Viscountess Boyne and suite have left the Gresham Hotel, for Stackallan, county Kildare.

Viscountess Forbes has arrived at her residence in Eaton-square for the season, from Castle Forbes, Longford.

Judge Crampton has sold his house, No. 3, Kildare-place, and has removed to St. Valerie, Bray.

The Hon. Captain Forbes has left the Gresham Hotel for London.

Lord and Lady Mountgarrett, family, and suite, have left Leamington for Hyde Park, London.

Colonel the Hon. J. C. Westenra, family and suite have left their residence, Sharavogue House, for Portland-place, London.

The following have arrived at the Shelbourne Hotel;—Rev. J. Verschoyle, Mrs. and the Misses Verschoyle and suite from Ballina; Mrs. and Miss Smith, from Drumcree; Mrs. Howley, from Beleek Castle; Colonel Udney, Rev. William M. Brady, Mr. and Mrs. Crowne, Mrs. and Miss Wilson, Mr., Mrs., and Miss Evans. The following have departed:—Viscount and Lady Isabella De Chabot, for Thomastown Castle; the Hon. Captain Browne, for Galston Park; Col. and Mrs. Butler, for Bennekerry, Carlow; Mrs. Mayne and Mr. Colborne Mayne, for England.

The Church.

At the Diocesan Registry, on Tuesday last, the Lord Bishop of Manchester duly admitted and instituted the Rev. Joseph Nelsey Pocklington to the rectory and parish church of the Sacred Trinity, Salford, on the presentation of Sir Robert Gore Booth, Bart., of Lissadell, in the county of Sligo, patron. The Bishop at the same time issued his mandate for Mr. Pocklington's induction to the rectory. His Lordship also on the same day licensed the Rev. William Edward Brendon to the stipendiary curacy of the parish church of Manchester; and the Rev. James Chell to the stipendiary curacy of the parish church of Eccles.

The Rev. Charles Crosthwaite, Rector of Lackagh, has been appointed to the vacant Canonry in the Cathedral of Kildare, by his Grace the Archbishop of Dublin.

The Army.

ROYAL ENGINEERS.—Colonel Servante is ordered from Manchester to Canada; Colonel Skyring ordered home from Kingston; Major Gossett is on passage from Dover to Nova Scotia; Captain Synge ordered home from Newfoundland; Captain Rich ordered from the Curragh to Malta; and Captain Chesney has removed from Dublin to the Curragh Camp.

The reorganisation of the regiment of Royal Artillery into fourteen brigades, each brigade having a separate station and its own regimental staff, is now being carried into effect. The following is the new distribution of the colonels and field officers in command at each station, as directed by the Commander-in-Chief:—1st. Brigade—Garrison Artillery, Woolwich; Colonels E. Warde and Palliser; Lieutenant-Colonels Dalton, De Rinzy, Maclean, and Broughton. 2d Brigade—Garrison Artillery, Dover: Colonels Cuppage and Ingleby; Lieutenant-Colonels Aylmer, Gardner, D'Aguilar, and Montressor. Third Brigade—Garrison Artillery, Devonport, Colonels Pester and Maclean; Lieutenant-Colonels Rowan, Wright, Henderson, and Romer. 4th Brigade—Field Artillery, Woolwich: Colonels Flude and Armsby; Lieutenant-Colonels Franklyn, Crofton, Devereux, and Gardiner. 5th Brigade—Garrison Artillery, Gibraltar: Colonels Burn and Shuttleworth; Lieutenant-Colonels Bingham, Elwyn, Maude, and Maberly. 6th Brigade—Garrison Artillery, Malta: Colonels Thorndyke and Warde; Lieutenant-Colonels Kennedy, Irving, Wodehouse, and Graydon. 7th Brigade—Garrison Artillery, Quebec: Colonels Tayler and Crawford; Lieutenant-Colonels Benn, Turner, Paynter, and Domville. 8th Brigade—Field Artillery, Portsmouth: Colonels Gostling and Lake; Lieutenant-Colonels Fitzmayer, Goodenough, Radcliffe and Nixon. 9th Brigade—Field Artillery, Ballincollig: Colonels Symons and Dick; Lieutenant-Colonels Knox, Marriott, Dickson, and Shakespeare. 10th Brigade—Garrison Artillery, Guernsey; Colonels Nedham and Dunlop; Lieutenant-Colonels Cleaveland, Elliott, Mundy, and Crofton. 11th Brigade—Field Artillery, India: Colonels Wingfield and Poore; Lieutenant-Colonels Riddell, Burrows, Christie, and Adye. 12th Brigade—Garrison Artillery, Mauritius: Colonels Benn and M'Coy; Lieutenant-Colonels Cockburn, Freese, Crawford, and Graham. 13th Brigade—Field Artillery, India; Colonels Hill and Morris; Lieutenant-Colonels Buchanan, Brown, Smythe, and Younghusband. 14th Brigade—Field Artillery, India; Colonels Mitchell and St. George; Lieutenant-Colonels Barker, Faddy, Dennis, and Travers. The Royal Horse Brigade, stationed at Woolwich: Colonels Bloomfield and Teesdale; Lieutenant-Colonels Wood, Gambier, Phillpotts, and Price.

The officers and men belonging to the Royal Engineers now at head-quarters, Chatham, were drawn up on the parade-ground on Wednesday afternoon, for the purpose of hearing read the sentence of a district court-martial, passed on sapper James Lloyd, for desertion under very aggravated circumstances. The prisoner joined the Royal Engineers in 1858, and immediately afterwards deserted, enlisting into the 60th Rifles. For that crime he was sentenced to eighty-four days' imprisonment, and to be branded with the letter "D." After joining head-quarters he again deserted, and on being re-apprehended was tried by court-martial and sentenced to 112 days' imprisonment in Fort Clarence, and also to be put under stoppages until the sum of which he defrauded the Government is made good.

The Inspector-General of Cavalry, the Earl of Cardigan, has been occupied during the past two days with his annual inspection of the cavalry stationed in Canterbury Barracks, embracing the following depots:—The 1st (King's), the 2d (Queen's), the 3d (Prince of Wales's), and the 7th (Princess Royal's) Dragoon Guards, the 7th (Queen's Own), and the 8th (King's Royal Irish) Hussars, and the 17th Lancers, under the command of Colonel Gibsone, Commandant of the garrison. The Earl of Cardigan was accompanied by Colonel Cotton, Aide-de-Camp; and Cornet Womwbell, of the 7th Hussars, attended his Lordship as orderly officer.

MONTHLY MILITARY OBITUARY.

Generals—Fred. Charles White; William Charles Fraser, her Majesty's Indian Forces; John M'Innis, do.

Lieutenant-General Sir Joseph Thackwell, G.C.B., K.H., Colonel 15th Dragoons.

Major-General—John Reed.

Lieutenant-Colonels—Thomas Charles Timmins, 70th Foot, between Mooltan and Lahore, on his way to join his regiment; John Clarke, retired full pay 66th Foot.

Colonels—F. B. Dixon, 71st Foot; W. J. Downes, half pay 11th Dragoons; Louis Kauchenberg, half pay 1st Hussars, King's German Legion.

Lieutenants—George Turville, 13th Foot; Thomas Watt, 18th Foot; Lodge de M. Prior, 48th Foot; Fred. Heberden, 55th Foot; Matthew Bell, 70th Foot; Charles M'Kay, 97th Foot; Edward Henry Steed, half pay 25th Dragoons; Samuel Chambers, half pay 54th Foot; Hugh William Smith, half pay 67th Foot; Joseph Ambrose Collins, half pay 3d West India Regiment.

Cornet—William Edward Powell, half pay 18th Dragoons.

Paymasters—William Mortimer Pechell, 85th Foot; Francis Edward Leech, Invalid Depot.

Surgeon—Richard Robert Dowse, 73th Foot, on board the Sir H. Lawrence, near Mooltan.

Assistant-Surgeon—A. J. Griffith, Staff.

Veterinary Surgeon—Isaac Timm, half pay 3rd Dragoon Guards.

The Navy.

LAUNCH OF THE LINE-OF-BATTLE SHIP HOOD.—The British navy has received a valuable addition to its powerful fleet of line-of-battle ships in the launch, from Chatham dockyard, of the fine screw steam-ship Hood, 91 guns, which took place on Wednesday, in the presence of several thousand spectators. The Hood is a truly splendid specimen of naval architecture, and has been on the stocks building a great number of years, having been originally designed and laid down for an 80-gun sailing-ship. The ceremony of "christening" the ship was performed by Miss Hood, granddaughter of Admiral Lord Hood, after whom the vessel is named. Shortly after one o'clock this lady was conducted by Captain G. G. Goldsmith, C.B., the superintendent of the dockyard, and Mr. O. W. Laing, the master-shipwright, to the bows of the vessel. Miss Hood dashed the bottle against the vessel, and in a few minutes afterwards the supports which held her were all knocked away, and the huge ship glided down the ways into the waters of the Medway, amid the shouts of the assembled thousands. After the launch of the Hood the vessel was ordered to be taken in tow by two large steamers to Sheerness, where she will be fitted with her machinery, her engines being of 600 horse power. She is then to be attached to the third division of the steam reserve in ordinary.

The next vessel to be launched from this dockyard will be the screw corvette Charybdis, 21, which is ordered to take place on the 1st of June. Adjoining the slip on which the Hood was built, the Atlas, 91; the Bulwark, 91; and the irresistible, 80, are building.

The following promotions were made at the Admiralty on Thursday:—Lieutenants—A. Bagley, E. S. Adeane, and H. St. J. De Roebuck, to the Brisk; F. S. Bagge, to the Falcon; C. D. J. Odevaine, and R. H. Thompson, to the Intrepid; A. F. M. Meyer, to the Pioneer; F. P. Walker, to the Flying Fish; E. W. Hereford, to the Excellent. Paymaster—W. F. Hughes, to the Brisk; W. H. De Carteret, to the Falcon; J. W. Haberfield (additional), to the Queen Charlotte; Frank Nobles (additional), to the Ajax; H. H. Shanks, Secretary to Rear-Admiral Munday; James D. McAvoy (additional), to the Royal Adelaide. Assistant Paymaster in charge—William Evans, to the Intrepid. Assistant Paymaster—W. H. Fitzpatrick, to the Flying Fish; R. H. Lowery, to the Pioneer; W. H. Wichelo, to the Brisk. Masters—R. J. C. Grant, to the Intrepid; Charles Parkinson, to the Brisk; H. B. Hunt, to the Falcon; Frank Inglis, to the Flying Fish. Second Master—John N. V. Mass, to the Pioneer. Clerk—G. P. Cheyney, to the Falcon. Assistant Clerk—A. L. B. Corrie, to the Edinburgh.

The Militia.

The Antrim Regiment of Militia, the Queen's Royal Rifles Colonel the Marquis of Donegal, G.C.H., left Woolwich on Wednesday for camp duty at Aldershott. The regiment was drawn up and inspected on the Artillery-parade at seven, a.m., and marched to the railway station, accompanied by Captain Freeth, Deputy-Assistant-Quartermaster-General, Royal Artillery. The muster-roll having been called over, every man was found at his post, without a single exception, in clean and soldier-like trim.

The remaining seven companies of the King's Own Light Infantry Militia, under the command of Colonel Grant, left the Curragh yesterday morning for Cork, and will be replaced by the 2nd Stafford Militia. Two companies of the former are at Ennis, and one at Mallow.

Staff-Surgeon Tydd and Assistant-Commissary-General Williams have arrived at the Curragh.

DUBLIN ARTILLERY.—Lieut. W. J. N. Magill to be Captain, vice Crompton, resigned.

THE ROYAL ELTHORNE REGIMENT.—The Royal Elthornes, under the command of Colonel Pryor, were inspected on Tuesday by Major-General Cunynghame, who expressed his warmest approval of their state of discipline and general efficiency, stating that they far surpassed in these respects any militia regiment that he had yet inspected. Captain Hoare has joined the regiment, from leave of absence.

The Bedford Militia, under the command of Colonel Gilpin, have recruited to their full strength since the late volunteering, and are now in a high state of efficiency.

GOMPERTZ'S PANORAMA.

Some day or other educationists will recognise in the Diorama one of the most powerful instruments of their art, and will systematically employ it in the communication of many branches of knowledge. Geography, for instance, can by no other means be taught so effectively. We may learn from an ordinary map, indeed, the outlines of a country, the position of its chief places, and the courses of its rivers and mountains; but to get any idea of its characteristic scenery, its vegetation, its geological structure, the various tribes of animals that it produces, and the domestic and social habits of its human inhabitants, we must have recourse to some such device as the Diorama. History, again, is a subject eminently adapted for this mode of teaching. The history of a nation, like that of most individuals, turns on certain critical points in their career: great battles, councils, processions, events of all kinds, which admit usually of picturesque representation. Let a faithful and vivid impression of these be carried away from a diorama, and the road to a more accurate and complete knowledge is opened up. Curiosity has received a stimulus; the imaginative faculties are enlisted; and a certain basis of knowledge is laid down, on which further acquisitions can be easily built. We have been led into this train of thought by a visit to M. Gompertz's Diorama of India, now being exhibited at the Rotundo. We cannot speak too highly of this diorama, whether as regards the judgment with which the scenes and events have been selected, or the vigour and fidelity with which they have been depicted. The subject is introduced by a gigantic illuminated map, affording a bird's-eye view of the whole of Hindostan, from the snowy peaks of the Himalayas to Cape Comorin. Over this vast territory are seen winding the mighty courses of the Ganges, the Indus, the Nerbudda, the five rivers that give to the Punjaub its name, and the many other streams that enable India to feed her teeming populations. The positions of the localities made notorious by the revolt are indicated by little flags, to which the lecturer points, while he strings together the names of Delhi and Agra, of Cawnpore and Lucknow, of Calcutta, and Allahabad, and Peshawur, and Lahore, in a brief but well-executed account of the progress of the war. After this introduction comes the first section of the Panorama, which is occupied chiefly with the siege of Delhi. The picture given of this gorgeous city, with its mosques and palaces, embattled walls and gates, is a finished work of art. The spectator is supposed to be placed in a boat at the confluence of the Jumna and Ganges, andhs in front the king's palace, at his right the bridge of boats, by which the mutineers received reinforcements, and in the distance the heights on which the British besieging force was encamped. A subsequent scene gives a spirited representation of the battle of Subzeemunde, which was commenced by a sortie of the mutineers in overwhelming numbers, and ended, thanks to the greased cartridges, in their utter discomfiture and rout. Another most effective tableau describes the punishment of a number of mutineers at Peshawur, and the overawing of the disaffected regiments there by a powerful display of British artillery and infantry. That chivalrous adventure, the blowing up of the Cashmere gate, and the general bombardment and storming of the city, bring the first part of the diorama to a close.

The second part is occupied chiefly with the events that have given the names of Lucknow and Cawnpore such terrible significance in British ears. The artist brings us round the interior of the whole intrenched position at the Residency, the Baillie-guard gate, the Cawnpore and Sikh batteries, the English church, the Redan battery, &c. The entrenchment at Cawnpore is the subject of an affecting picture—groups of women and children crouching for shelter behind the low earthen rampart that but half screened them from the enemy's bullets, while the sick and wounded are borne by their comrades from the flames of the burning hospital. The many stern and sombre features of the subject have been happily relieved by the introduction of some exquisite Indian landscape. The Woolwar Lake by moonlight, a Himalyan view, we believe, cannot easily be surpassed for placid loveliness. Nor will the spectator fail to be impressed by the impregnable castle of Kote Kangra, built on a rocky cliff that rises out of the reaches of the Beas river, and backed by the Alpine summits of the Pit Paugut. Altogether the Diorama deserves a visit, whether as a delineation of the grand and beautiful in scenery, or as a photograph of British life in India, or as a record of the sufferings and the heroism of our race in the great Sepoy rebellion.

LATEST NEWS.

"IRISH TIMES" OFFICE,
Saturday Morning.

BY MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.

OPERATIONS OF THE AUSTRIANS IN ITALY—BURNING OF THE BRIDGE OVER THE SCRIVIA, &c.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAM.]

PARIS, MAY 6.—The following official bulletin of the army has been published to-day:—

"The Austrians have increased their forces at Vercelli, and have constructed their defensive works. They have also occupied Trino and Pobietto. Their vanguard is at Tronzano. During last night the enemy withdrew from Tortona.

"Yesterday evening they burned seven arches of the bridge over the Scrivia.

"At Piacenza they have ordered the demolition of the houses erected upon the fortifications."

ENGLAND AND THE HOSTILE SHIPPING.

HAMBURG, MAY 6TH.—England is said to have officially notified that she will not be able to protect commercial vessels in case of war between Germany and France.

LATEST FROM THE SEAT OF WAR.

PARIS, MAY 6.—The *Moniteur* of to-day contains the following telegram:—

"ALLESSANDRIA, MAY 4, EVENING.—The Austrians, who had crossed the Po in small numbers at Cambio and pushed their vanguard as Sala, have re-crossed the river. The Austrian divisions posted on the right bank still threaten to attempt the passage of the Po at Frassinotto; but the river, which is much swollen by the rains at present, offers a difficult obstacle to their crossing. The rain continues to fall, and the low grounds are covered with water."

REVOLUTION IN PARMA.—The *Moniteur* of yesterday contains the following:—"Parma, May 5th—The reigning Duchess entered Parma yesterday. Part of the troops had gone to meet her, and another part was drawn up along the road."

BATTLE AT THE FRASSINOTTO.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAM]—TURIN, THURSDAY, MAY 5.—(Sardinian official bulletin.)—The attempt of the Austrians to effect the passage of the Po, at the Frasinotto, commenced on the 3d. The cannonade lasted fifteen hours, and was recommenced yesterday afternoon, and lasted the remainder of the day. The Piedmontese had only a few wounded, whilst the Austrians experienced much loss. Four thousand Austrians were yesterday at Castlenova-Scrivia.

A Valetta letter of 10th April says four ships of the line were to leave Malta, for the Adriatic. Other accounts, however, state that they have been ordered home.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAM]—MILAN, MAY 3.—An order has been issued by the authorities commanding the citizens to deliver up all arms which may be in their possession.

TRIESTE, MAY 4.—A proclamation has been issued by General Wympffen, announcing to the inhabitants that the defence of Trieste and the Illyrian coast has been entrusted to him by the Emperor.

The Paris correspondent of the *Times* says that the inaction of the Austrians had appeared puzzling, but that it has since become known that in consequence of the artificial inundations, greatly aided by heavy falls of rain, they had been obliged in some places to cross the Po. The movements of troops in Paris seems to have subsided. The resignation of Marshal Vaillant as Minister of War is spoken of in consequence of the incompleteness of arrangements in his department. It is probable that Count Walewski, the Minister for Foreign Affairs, will accompany the Emperor, and countersign the Imperial decrees. Steamers have been taken up at Havre to convey stores from Marseilles to Genoa for the army of Italy. At the request of the Sardinian Government the Russian Consul at Venice has undertaken the protection of Sardinian subjects. The Emperor Napoleon gave a farewell reception at the Tuileries on Tuesday evening to a party of about 650. The Turin correspondent of the *Daily News* asserts very positively that France is about to mobilize between 700,000 and 800,000 men; that the French army on the Rhine will amount to 500,000 men, as the Emperor does not believe that Germany will remain quiet.

"VIENNA, MAY 5.—The bankers Arustin and Eskeles stopped payment yesterday after 'Change.

THE FRENCH AND PRUSSIAN GOVERNMENTS.

According to the Paris correspondent of the *Times*, the French Government are at present engaged in endeavouring to secure the neutrality of Prussia, and have

promised, on their side, to form an army of observation on the Rhine, and that the war shall be circumscribed to Italy.

FRENCH FUNDS.

Paris, Friday, 11.50 a.m.—The new loan occupies the attention of speculators. Rentes commenced 60f. 90c., and are now 61.

12.27 p.m.—Bourse opens inanimate; Rentes 60f. 65c.

3.31 p.m.—Rentes closed 60f. 95c. both for money and account. Little doing.

INDIA.

India Office, May 5, 9.30 p.m.—The following telegram has been received *via* Marseilles:—

"Central India—Bombay, April 11.—On the 2nd inst. the columns under Colonel Sales and Rich, in combined movements, overtook the rebels in the Seronge jungles, and killed 500. The rebel leaders, Rao Sahib, Feroze Shah, and Tantia Topee were present. British loss trifling. Maun Singh surrendered to Major Meade on 2nd inst. at Mahoodra. Intelligence just received from Mahomed Rao, of 8th April, states that Tantia Topee was captured by Colonel Mead's detachment on the previous night, with the assistance of Maun Singh."

The Capture of Tantia Topee Confirmed.—The following telegram has been received from the British Consul at Alexandria:—

"Alexandria, April 27.—The Peninsula and Oriental steam-ship Northam arrived at Suez yesterday morning from Bombay, and brought the following news:—On the 2nd of April Rajah Maun Singh surrendered to Major Meade's five columns of Mahoodra. Tantia Topee was captured on the 8th by that force, assisted by the above-named chief. Colonel De Salis and Rich's column, by a combined movement, attacked the rebels in flank and rear. In one fight killed 500 of them, including many of their officers. The chiefs, however, managed to escape. A body of the old rebels is still in Nepaul. Sir R. Shakespeare succeeds Sir R. Hamilton, now *en route* for England. Lord Clyde, when last heard of, was on his way to Simla. The Northam had not met anywhere the Australian mail steamer. Her Majesty's ship Furious arrived at Suez last evening with Lord Elgin and suite. They will embark this morning on board the Caradoc, by which conveyance this telegram is forwarded to Marseilles.

"Marseilles, May 5.—Lord Elgin leaves to-night for Paris."

LAST NIGHT'S *GAZETTE*.

The *Gazette* notifies that Lord Ossulston has been summoned to the House of Peers by the title of Baron Ossulston. The *Gazette* publishes a notice issued by the French Government, prohibiting the exportation from France of the usual contraband of war, including horses, shipping, steam machinery, and other articles used for naval and military purposes. General Sir W. Codrington's appointment as Governor of Gibraltar is gazetted. Major Frederick Miller, Royal Artillery, and Lieutenant Adair Butler, Bengal Fusiliers, have been decorated with the Victoria cross.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The *Daily News* has received a telegram from Marseilles, which says that a letter from Colonel Meade to Lord Elphinstone states that Tantia Topee has been captured by his detachment, and that he is awaiting orders for his disposal.

The *Times* says the business of the banking firm of Arustin, at Vienna, which has just failed, was extremely large. Their liabilities are reported at £2,000,000, but this sum is mere conjecture. The markets for Russian produce remain flat.

The Vienna correspondent of the *Times* reports that an Austrian corps of observation is to be posted near Cracow to watch the Russians who are gathering on the Austrian frontiers.

French subjects in Austria are placed under the protection of the Spanish minister.

Money is so scarce at Vienna that discount on first rate paper has risen to 10 and even 12 per cent.

Permission has been asked by the Duke of Cambridge to send a British officer to the Sardinian head quarters, and Colonel Cadogan is said to have been selected.

The death of the Duke of Leeds is announced, from diphtheria. Lord Godolphin succeeds the Duke. Yesterday the Duke of Malakoff had an audience of the Queen, and delivered his letters of recall. The number of members returned to the new House of Commons last night was 552. The *Times* estimates the total net ministerial gain at seventeen. The *Herald* at twenty-four.

The Assam Tea Company have to-day divided 10 per cent.; this year's crop is estimated at 845,000 lbs. and that of last year realised in England £57,539, or 1s. 8d. per lb.

ELECTION NEWS.

West Kent—11 o'clock—Martin, 1,587; Whatman, 1,556; Holmedale, 1,565; Filmer, 1,546. 1 p.m.—Whatman, 2,557; Holmesdale, 2,521; Filmer, 2,484; Martin, 2,328.

East Surrey—11 o'clock—Alcock, 1,077; King, 1,068; Ecclesby, 879. 12 o'clock—Alcock, 1,755; King, 1,737; Ecclesby, 1,408.

Pembrokeshire—Evelyn returned.

East Gloucestershire—Codrington and Holford returned.

Ayr Burghs.—Craufurd returned.

North Leicestershire—Manners, 2,005; Frewen, 1,362; Hartopp, 1,780.

The above is the final close at Loughboro', the central polling place, but does not include the returns from three other polling places. No doubt Manners and Hartopp are returned.

Kinsale.—Close of poll.—Arnott, 79; Brine, 38.

New Ross—Tottenham returned by a majority of three.

West Norfolk—Bentinck and Gordon returned.

Kircudbrightshire—Mackie returned.

East Surrey—Close of the poll, Alcock, 2,915; King, 2,893; Cleasby, 2,065.

West Kent—Close of the poll, Martin, 3,587; Whatman, 3,462; Holmesdale 3,756; Filmer, 3,679.

Northamptonshire—Burghley, 1,843; Hunt, 1,826; Vernon, 1,339.

Cardiganshire—Close of the poll, Powell, 1,070; Davis, 920.

Bedfordshire—Two p.m., Gilpin, 1,855; Russell, 1,659; Higginson, 552.

The contests in the coxnties have been in the proportion of one in eight.

The only county nominations to take place in England and Wales are for Radnorshire and West Riding of Yorkshire, which are fixed for Saturday.

Buteshire—Number not ascertained exactly, but Mr. Mure, Lord Advocate, elected by small majority.

BANK RETURNS.

Issue Department—Notes issued, £31,046,035. Total same. Government debt, £11,015,100; other securities, £3,459,900; gold coin, &c., £16,571,035. Total, £31,046,035. Banking Department—Proprietors' capital, £14,553,000; Rest, £3,163,488; public deposits, £5,468,008; other ditto, £15,963,971; seven-day, &c., £784,760. Total, £39,933,227. Government securities, £11,371,118; other ditto, £19,137,314; notes, £8,790,350. Gold and silver coin, £634,445. Total, £39,933,227.

MONETARY AND COMMERCIAL.

(From the Times.)

London, Thursday Evening.—This has been settling day in the English Funds, and on the whole it has has passed off well—no failures have been declared, a delay having been granted in all cases of doubt to the end of the week. The Bank of England will now make advances to their customers on six months' bills at 5½ per cent. The demand for discount at the advanced rate was very active both at the Bank, and in the open market. The Joint Stock Banks have raised their allowance on deposits one per cent, the rate being now 3½. The raising of the rate of discount by the Bank to 4½ per cent., is the result merely of the movements of the public. There is really no very excessive pressure for immediate wants on the part of the mercantile body, but the enormous outlay consequent on the general arming of Europe absorbs specie, and causes a continued increase in the value of capital. During the two months preceding the declaration of war against Russia the Bank lost about £1,600,000 of bullion. The succeeding two months they lost an additional sum of £2,100,000; from that day until nearly the end of the contest there was no serious reduction.

(From the Daily News.)

The alteration at the Bank had no effect on the Funds, which opened at the quotations current at four o'clock yesterday, and remained at that rate until about an hour after the announcement. There were subsequently some fluctuations, but the closing prices were one-fourth per cent. better than yesterday. The rise in the rate of discount causes sales of English railway and other stock, hitherto held on borrowed money. It thus happens that while Consols have improved several other classes of securities have given way. The amount of gold withdrawn from the Bank to-day for exportation was £64,000. £47,000 in American gold was also purchased for the Continent.

City, Friday Evening.—The funds have been quiet all day, but firm, and the quotations show an advance over yesterday's closing prices. The settlement day was effected satisfactorily, considering recent trying events. Transactions very limited in the other departments of Stock Exchange, but prices not lower.

ENGLISH FUNDS, MARKETS, &c.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE—May 6.

Consols have been very steady all the morning, at 90⅛ for the June account, and 90⅛ to ¼ for money; stock is very scarce. This is the last day of settlement, and dividends are much better than was expected. Shares quite at a stand, and prices without change. French prices without change.

Noon Prices—Consols for Money, 90⅛ 89⅞ 90⅛; Consols for Account, 90⅛; New threes, 89⅞.

One p.m. Prices—Consols for Money, 90⅛ ¼; Consols for Account, 90⅛ ¼; New Threes, 89⅞ ⅞.

Two p.m. Prices—Consols for Money, 90⅛ ¼; Consols for Account, 90⅛; New Threes, 89⅞.

Closing Prices—Consols for Money, 90⅛ ¼; Consols for Account, 90⅛ ¼; New Threes, 89⅞ ⅞.

London Corn Exchange, May 6.—Supplies very small of everything. Wheat very quiet, and in some cases 1s. less money has been taken for Foreign. English lost the life of Monday, and must be quoted 2s. per qr. lower to sell. Foreign importers not disposed to sell, but weak holders would have to take 1s. to 2s. per qr. to realise. Floating cargoes, none off coast or passage. Ghirka easier to day, but buyers not very plentiful, as risks are great. Flour 2s. per sack and brl. lower. Indian corn, influenced by lower prices in Ireland, has lost late activity and strength. Barley has rapidly advanced owing to the French government having taken about 25,000 qrs. off the market for export to Italy; Odessa and Danube have been sold freely at 29s. per 400lbs. off hands. Peas and Beans quite in sellers' favour, and also scarce. Oats not as good, at barely the rates of last day.

Wool Sales. Friday, May 6.—Messrs. Sims and Co. have sold wool to-day; although there was a poor attendance of buyers, and although the biddings were steady, the wool sold at 1½d. and in some istances 3d. per lb. beneath the last sales.

Liverpool Weekly Produce Market, May 6.—Sugar—There has been rather more inquiry, resulting in a somewhat improved tone, and prices have acquired greater steadiness. Coffee—Market has been flat, with little demand; the quality offering is only trifling, and the business has been confined to 150 bags Para at 47s. to 51s. per cwt. Rice—On Saturday and Monday great excitement prevailed, and a cargo and a large speculative business was concluded at prices fully 1s. per cwt. over those paid on the spot during the previous week, and 6d. per cwt. advance upon floating cargoes. Saltpetre—Holders being very firm, high prices have been realised, the sales amounting to 440 bags Calcutta on the spot, at 45s. to 48s. per cwt. for six to 3 p. c., and 1,450 bags to arrive; 44s. to 44s. 6d. for five p. c. refraction; also 100 bags Bombay five one-half p. c. at 25s. p. c. Tallow—Prices again rose in the early part of the week, and 61s. was paid for P.Y.C., whilst 550 pipes of South American to arrive realized 57s. 6d. to 58s. p. c.

Liverpool Corn Exchange, May 6.—Attendance fair, but buyers seem afraid to operate at a decline of 3s. to 4s. per cental. The same feeling prevails in all other articles.

Wakefield Corn Market, May 6.—Wheat 4s. dearer; barley 2s. dearer. Trade slow; little doing.

Cork Butter Market, May 6.—Firsts, 116s.; seconds, 116s.; thirds, 108s.; fourths, 84s.; fifths, 66s.; sixths, 00s. Over 1,200 firkins at market.

Belfast Pork, May 6—Supply 850. Prices 47s. to 53s. 6d.

Belfast Corn Marlet, May 6.—(Pim's Report)—Foreign and store grain—large transactions have taken place during the week, both in foreign and Irish wheat at about 30s. per ton advance on this day se'nnight, with a good demand. Indian corn has also participated in the rise, with an increased, consumptive inquiry. We quote the advance on this article 10s. to 15s. per ton; farmers' supplies were moderate, and sold at a considerable advance, though not as freely, owing to the farmers holding out for extravagant prices; wheat has risen from 1s. 6d. to 2s.; oats from 9d. to 1s., and at the Corn Exchange to-day there was a good attendance. The excitement which prevailed in the beginning of the week has subsided, the market being quiet; holders are however firm at the above advance on the week, and the sales which took place were at full prices.

SECOND EDITION.

"IRISH TIMES" OFFICE,
Saturday Evening.

(By MAGNETIC TELEGARPH).

LATEST FROM THE SEAT OF WAR.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAM.]

Turin, May 6, Evening.—A company of troops has been despatched to capture the war material which the enemy had transported to the western side of the Sesia, for the purpose of being conveyed to Cambio Ferranona. The body of the enemy's army, wnich yesterday occupied Ticino and Podietto, has withdrawn to Vercelli.

The official *Piedmontese Gazette* publishes an announcement laying an embargo on Austrian vessels in Sardinian ports, but neutral property on board is to be respected.

Paris, Saturday, May 7.—The *Moniteur* of this morning contains a decree appointing Marshal Vaillant and Count Walweski members of the Privy Council. Another decree makes the following fresh appointments:—M. de Royer, hitherto Minister of Justice to be senator and first Vice President of the Senate. M. de Langle, hitherto Minister of the Interior, to be Minister of Justice; General Randon, to be Minister of War; the Duke of Padoue, to be Minister of Interior; Marshal Vaillant, hitherto Minister of War, to be Major-General of the Army of Italy. The *Moniteur* of to-day states that Lord Cowley has gone to London on family matters, but will return to Paris on Saturday or Monday.

RETREAT OF THE AUSTRIANS.

Nothing important from Italy. The Austrians appear to be retreating, but nothing is certainly known of the object of their manœuvres.

OFFICIAL AUSTRIAN BULLETIN—FRIGHTFUL ACCIDENT.

Vienna Friday.—General Gyulai reports as follows:—

"Yesterday (Wednesday) we have made demonstrations near Cambio and Frassinetti. On our side we had twenty wounded near Cornale. We have thrown a bridge over the Po, have crossed the river, and fortified the head of the bridge.

"Yesterday, in the night, a deplorable accident occurred on the railroad, near Verona. A train filled with troops came into collision with ammunition waggons, some of which exploded. Twenty-three men killed and 124 wounded belonging to the 17th Regiment. No officers have been injured.

AUSTRIA.

It is stated in a Vienna letter that in six weeks prior to April 10th no fewer than ninety vessels left Genoa for the Baltic Sea to fetch corn. The Vienna correspondence of the *Times* says that Austria will have 700,000 men under arms by the end of the month. The enrolment of volunteers at Vienna is carried on with enthusiasm. At Trieste great alarm had been produced by a report of French ship of war being in sight, and many persons sent off their valuables. Prince Windischgratz has left Vienna on a special mission to St. Petersburgh. At Vienna, on Wednesday, it was thought that the insurrectionary movements in the Italian Duchies had caused a change in the Austrian plan of operations and at Turin an opinion prevailed that the Austrian advance into Piedmont was merely to cover the withdrawal of artillery and military stores from Pavia, and that on this object being attained, they would fall back on their great fortresses.

FRANCE AND GERMANY.

A note in the *Moniteur* ot this day denies tht correctness of the statement that France intends to place an army on the Rhine. The garrisons in the frontier towns have not been increased by a single regiment. If the Emperor has given to an illustrious Marshal the title of commander of the army of observotion it was to indicate that in case the frontiers should be threatened all the garrisons were to form one army under the command of the Duke of Malakoff.

TURKEY.

Constantinople, April 30.—The Porte has called out 50,000 rediffs. Omar Pasha has already quitted Bagdad, *en route* for Constantinople.

Athens, April 20th.—The Grand Duke Constantine of Russia arrived here on the 26th ult.

THE PAPAL STATES.

The *Times* has received the following telegram from its correspondent at Rome:—

"Rome, May 5.—Rome is most tranquil. The French troops are not to leave.

"Six thousand Austrians have arrived at Ancona since April 30, with provisions for six months."

RUSSIAN FLEET FOR THE MEDITERRANEAN.

A Russian squadron is expected at Cherbourg on its way to the Mediterranean.

INDIA.

The news by the Bombay mail has been, for the most part, anticipated. The hot season had commenced. Her Majesty's 56th was to leave for England about the middle of April.

The commercial advices are favourable. Most kinds of cotton piece yarns had advanced. Yarns were also higher. Metals more inquired after. In the export market cotton had advanced, and the demand active and general. Oil seeds in moderate demand. Freights unaltered.

RAILWAY ACCIDENT

Last night, about three miles west of the new Royal Albert Bridge, on the Cornwall Railway, an engine and two carriages were precipitated from a height of forty-five feet into about ten feet depth of water. The driver, fireman, and guard were killed. It is not known whether any passengers were in the carriages.

CALLING OUT OF THE MILITIA—INCREASE OF THE ARMY.

It is confidently reported in military circles that the ministers Intend calling out the whole of the Militia and adding fifty new battalions to the line.

MISCELLANEOUS NEWS.

Lord Cowley, English Ambassador at the Court of France, arrived in London yesterday morning from Paris, and shortly after had a protracted interview with Lord Malmesbury.

The *Times* announces that Mr. H. St. John Mildmay, formerly an officer in the Austrian service, will accompany the head-quarters of the Austrian army as English Commissioner during the war in Italy.

Colonel Cameron will accompany the Sardinian army in a similar capacity.

The *Times* comes to the conclusion that so far as Austria has shown herself, her generals have not come up to what Europe expected from their haughty bearing.

The *Daily News* exposes a very striking case of interference with electoral freedom on the estates of Lord Brownlow, who is a minor.

The *Herald* says the question of war risks at Lloyd's has lost its attraction, and there is now less disposition to complete arrangements at late rates.

The *Morning Post* says it is almost certain M. de Persigny will be appointed French Ambassador in London.

THE ELECTIONS.

Northamptonshire, North—Close of poll.—Lord Burghley (C.), 1,843; Mr. Hunt (C.), 1,826; Mr. F. Vernon (L.), 1,339.

There are only about seventy members required to complete the House of Commons.

The *Times* estimates the ministerial gain at fifteen, but the *Herald* at twenty-five.

The *Post* says the total number of Liberals at present is 319; Conservatives, 261, giving a majority of 58 to the the Opposition.

The *Star* remarks that on the whole the Tories have certainly gained by the general elections, but this circumstance is likely to increase the zeal of the Liberal party for a new Reform Bill.

County Armagh—Close of poll—Vernon returned.

New Ross—Close of poll—Tottenham, 86; M'Kenna, 77.

Mail News.—The Bombay mails arrived at Dover at 5.30 this morning.

MONETARY AND COMMERCIAL.

(From the Daily News City Article.)

The funds to-day have advanced ¼ per cent., and closed with more firmness than has been shewn for some days past. The settlement has been completed with the declaration of only one failure, and that of trivial amount. The Stock Exchange may now be said to have fairly emerged from the panic, although the effect upon quotations will not yet pass away. In the discount department of the Bank of England to-day the business was of an ordinary character, the late pressure having subsided. In Lombard-street an active demand was experienced; the best bills having a month to run are taken at 3½ per cent., two months' bills at 5 five per cent., and for three months' 5½ per cent. The gold taken from the Bank to-day was £20,000. £61,000 by the Austral, from Geelong, was also purchased for the Continent. The fall in the Continental Exchanges has been checked. The rate for bills on Holland, Belgium, and Hamburgh were, on the whole, slightly more favourable for this country. The quotations, on paper, on Austria and Genoa were merely nominal. The payments on the Indian loan were promptly met. The exact amount of the instalments due to-day was £911,981, of which £887,981 has been actually paid, so that the sum in respect of which default is made is only £24,000. The loan has been taken by 307 subscribers, of whom only twenty-five have proved defaulters.

(From the Times City Article.)

The Consol Market has been comparatively steady to-day, and although speculative securities of all kinds remain without recovery, there has been a better tone in every department of business. Investments continue to be made by the public, and at one moment 93½ was paid for stock at delivery. The Money Market was without excitement to-day, and the demand at the Bank only moderate.

In the Colonial produce markets during the week the late excitement has greatly diminished, but several articles likely to be affected by the Continental war have occasionally brought higher rates. To-day the demand was less animated, and there was a dispositlon to realise at the advances obtained.

FUNDS, MARKETS, &c.

LONDON FUNDS AND MONEY MARKET.—May 7.

OPENING PRICES.		
Consols for Money	... ...	90¾ ⅞
Ditto for Account	... ...	90¾ ⅞
New Threes	... ...	89⅞ ⅞
2.15 P.M., PRICES.		
Consols for Money	... ...	90½ 91
Ditto for Account	... ...	90½ 91
New Threes	... ...	89½ 90
CLOSING PRICES.		
Consols for Money	... ...	90¾ 91
Ditto for Account	... ...	90½ 91
New Threes	... ...	89½ 90

FALL IN THE CORN MARKETS.

The City Article of the *Times* reports a tendency to reaction in the corn market yesterday, and states that sales could not have been pressed except at a decline.

The *Daily News* City Article says the wheat market was heavy, and to effect sales a reduction of 3s. to 4s. per qr. from last Monday's rates would have been necessary.

London Produce Market, Market.—Sugar—A cargo of good brown has been sold for Hamburg at 23s. 7½d.; coffee, flat; tea quiet, common congou difficult of sale, within 3d. of late highest point; saltpetre very firm, 5 per cent., 46s. 6d. to 47s.; floating cargoes 16s. 6d. to 17s. Tallow—There is barely anything doing. Market to-day 56s., is paid on the spot, and is offered for last three months.

Liverpool Cotton Market, May 7.—Market very firm and sales probably about 4,000 bales, imports 1,891 bales.

Cork Butter Market, May 7.—Firsts, 116s.; seconds, 116s.; thirds, 105s.; Fourths, 84s.: fifths, 64s.; sixths, 00s. Over 900 firkins at market.

SHIPPING NEWS.

Queenstown, May 7.—Wind. S.W., fresh. Arrived, Mary, Mauritius; Lanark, do.; trade wind, Callao; Jacobus, Monte Video; Tante, Port au Prince; Daniel Jeffries, Honduras; Perfecta, Matanzas; Elizabeth, Cardenas; Glanmire, Barbadoes; Woodman, Bahia; Honduras, Moulmain; William Wright goes to Bristol; W. H. Chandler, Bermuda. Off—Prima Donna, Mauritius, went to Liverpool.

BARON HUMBOLDT.

The world-famed and venerable Alexandsr Von Humboldt died yesterday (Friday) at three o'clock, p.m. at Berlin.

MILITARY GAZETTE.

WAR OFFICE, MAY 6.

1st Regiment of Dragoons—Lieutenant Robert Clarke, to be Captain, by purchase, vice FitzGerald, who retires.

5th Light Dragoons—Cornet Richard J. Wyrley Birch to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Vallance, promoted.

10th Light Dragoons—Lieutenant Lord Ralph Drury Kerr to be Adjutant, vice Fife, promoted.

Military Train—Lieutenant John Biggs to be Adjutant, vice Joseph Harris, promoted to an Unattached Company, without purchase.

Coldstream Guards—Ensign and Lieutenant Alexander William Adair to be Lieutenant and Captain, by purchase, vice St. Vincent B. H. Whitshed, who retires. Denzill Hugh Baring, Gent., to be Ensign and Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Adair.

9th Regiment of Foot—Ensign John Court Ferguson Grier, from the 2nd Royal Lanark Militia, to be Ensign, without purchase, vice Epps, who resigns.

17th—Lieutenant Joseph Oates Travers to be Captain, by purchase, vice the Hon. S. R. H. Ward, appointed Adjutant of a Depot Battalion; Ensign Thomas Braddell to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice J. O. Travers.

21st—Ensign Frederick George Jackson to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Hollway, promoted.

37th—Lieutenant Edward Robert Rigsby Barnes to be Captain, by purchase, vice Jackson, who retires; Ensign Albert Jones to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Barnes.

47th—Captain Robert Ficklin, from half-pay Unattached to be Captain, repaying the difference, vice Finnerty, who exchanges; Lieut. Brownlow North Garnier to be Captain, by purchase, vice Ficklin, who retires.

49th—Captain George Robert James Marshall, from half-pay 57th Foot, to be Captain, vice Edward La Marchant, who exchanges; Lieutenant Charles John C. Roberts to be Captain, by purchase, vice Marshall, who retires; Ensign George Donovan to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Roberts.

55th—Ensign Francis Barnston, from the 51st Foot, to be Ensign, vice Frobisher, promoted.

74th—Lieutenant Charles Wylde Sherlock to be Captain, by purchase, vice Ross-King, promoted to an Unattached Majority, by purchase.

75th—Ensign Anthony Rowband, from the 61st Foot, to be Ensign, vice Gledstanes, promoted.

86th—Sergeant Major Samuel Harrison to be Ensign, without purchase, vice Cosens, promoted.

95th—Lieutenant John North Crealock to be Captain, by purchase, vice Alcock, who retires.

96th—Lieutenant Walter Barnes Pugh to be Adjutant, vice John Hamilton Thompson, who resigns the Adjutancy only.

Rifle-Brigade—Ensign Thomas Roworth Parr, to be Lieutenant, without purchase, vice Henry David Baillie, deceased.

SCHOOL OF MUSKETRY (at Hythe).

Lieutenant John McKay, from the 41st, to be Captain without purchase.

UNATTACHED.

Captain William Ross King, from the 74th, to be Major, by purchase.

Captain William George Drummond Stewart, from the 93rd, to be Major, by purchase.

BREVET.

Major-General Sir William Fenwick Williams, Bart., and K.C.B., to have the local rank of Lieutenant-General in North America.

Captain Robert Ficklin, 47th Foot, to be Major in the Army.

Brevet Major Robert Ficklin, 47th Foot, to be Lieutenant-Colonel in the Army.

Lieutenant Charles Johnson Nicholson, of the 54th Regiment Bengal Native Infantry (doing duty at the East India Depot at Warley, vice Gordon resigned), to have the rank of Lieutenant in the Army while so employed.

MEMORANDUM.

Brevet Colonel Charles Robert Raitt and Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Donald Stewart, upon half-pay as Majors Unattached, have been permitted to retire from the Service by the sale of their Commissions, for the purpose of becoming Settlers in Canada.

WAR OFFICE, PALL-MALL, MAY 6.

Memorandum.—Lieutenant William Griffin Stack, having obtained a First Class Certificate at the School of Musketry at Hythe, has been appointed by the General Commanding-in-Chief, with the concurrence of the Secretary of State for War, to act as Instructor of Musketry to the 5th Middlesex Regiment of Militia.

COMMISSIONS BY LORD LIEUTENANTS.

County of Middlesex—Joseph Arden, Esq., to be Deputy Lieutenant; William Bird, Esq., to be Deputy Lieutenant; Hans Busk, junior, Esq., to be Deputy-Lieutenant; Samuel Fisher, Esq., to be Deputy-Lieutenant; William Henry Griffiths, Esq., to be Deputy-Lieutenant; Richard Hall, Esq., to be Deputy-Lieutenant; Charles Henry Mills, Esq., to be Deputy-Lieutenant; James Montgomery, Esq., to be Deputy-Lieutenant; Henry Paull, Esq., to be Deputy-Lieutenant.

County of Lincoln—Guildford James Hillier Onslow, Esq., M.P., to be Deputy Lieutenant.

Royal South Lieutenant Militia—Charles Edmond Hassell Alpe, Gent., to be Ensign.

County of Norfolk—The Hon. George Watson Milles to be Deputy Lieutenant; Richard Henry Weyland, Esq., to be Deputy Lieutenant.

Norfolk Militia Artillery—Second Lieutenant the Hon. Harbord Harbord to be First Lieutenant, vice Thierens, resigned; Henry Harington Molyneux Seel, Gent., to be Second Lieutenant, vice Harbord, promoted.

West Somerset Regiment of Yeomanry Cavalry—Brinsley De Courcy Nixon, Gent., to be Cornet, vice Sewell, resigned.

Bedfordshire Regiment of Militia—Edwin Robert Ives, Gent., to be Ensign.

Queen's Own Regiment of Dorsetshire Yeomanry Cavalry—William Montagu Calcraft, Gent., to be Cornet, vice Fetherstonhaugh, promoted; Richard George Glyn, Gent., to be Cornet, vice Hussey, resigned.

First Regiment of King's Own Staffordshire Militia—Ensign Thomas John Gatehouse to be Lieutenant, vice Mott, promoted; Lieutenant Walter Richard Hickman to be Capt vice Mott, resigned; Ensign Walter Ormerod Beales to Lieutenant, vice Hickman, promoted.

1st Regiment of the Duke of Lancaster's Own Militia—Evan Francis Anderton, Esq., to be Captain, vice James Robert James Gregg, resigned.

Royal Carnarvonshire Militia—Resignation—Her Majesty has been graciously pleased to accept the resignation of the Commission held by Captain Pennant Athelwold Iremonger, as Adjutant of the Royal Carnarvonshire Militia. Such resignation to take effect from the 1st April, 1859.

Surrey—Resignation—2nd Regiment of the Royal Surrey Militia—The Queen has been graciously pleased to accept the resignation of Captain Joseph Dingwell.

(FROM OUR LONDON CORRESPONDENT.)

London, Friday, May 6.

It can hardly be said that any change has taken place in the position or affairs, either abroad or at home, since I wrote last; the chief piece of intelligence worth noticing—and very gratifying, if it can be relied on—being the capture of Tantia Topee, a personage, the pursuit of whom, of late, began to resemble very much a "wild-goose chase." It is to be hoped that the news is true, and that our poor fellows in India, now that they are in the hot season again, have this troublesome duty off their hands.

The elections have, within the last couple of days, proved favourable to Government in some cases, in which I, in common with many others, calculated on a different result, and it is therefore likely, that Lord Derby will have a few more votes in his favour than I led you to count on. Some of the results already achieved there puzzle us a little. That Sir Denham Norreys, for instance, who has successfully maintained his ground against all comers, for so long a time, should have his seat taken from him by Mr. Longfield is rather strange. But, in truth, men are bewildered by the professions of candidates, and if there can be no better proof than some of the papers here set down, Mr. Longfield as the Liberal one at Mallow. The defeat of Mr. Kirk, at Newry, I cannot understand, as he was an excellent, useful representative, and considered to be quite to the fancy of the constituency there. In Cork city, too, it is extraordinary—notwithstanding the votes of the poor freemen class—to see Mr. Fagan with only twelve majority over Col. Wood! When such things occur they baffle all political calculation, but, happily, the general soundness of the constituencies in Great Britain is such that a few such capricious freaks will not much affect the state of parties in Parliament.

There remain but a hundred members to be returned, and, at the present moment, the total number of Government supporters elected is 248: so that to obtain what could be designated a "working majority" in the new House of Commons Lord Derby should be able to win every election remaining to be decided. The most sanguine of his friends now estimate that his followers, at the close of the contests, will be 310—perhaps 315, and with this band of faithful retainers they confidently assert that he will hold his ground, and govern the country, despite any opposition. True, so far from having a working majority, his lordship, on this estimate, would be in a "numerical minority" of 30 to 35. But then, his friends allege that the disunion of the Liberals still continues, and that many of those returned as such can be coaxed into that convenient state of mind which objects to factious opposition. I think, however, that midsummer's day will have dissipated their fancies.

The very flat denial given to the alleged treaties between France and Russia has calmed the public mind considerably, but that sensitive barometer, the stock market, does not show indications of returning confidence. In truth, the "understanding" admitted to have been come to by the Emperor and the Czar is regarded by all thinking men as an ugly affair, and one which can bode nothing good to Europe or to this country. Despite the declarations of Ministerial folk, that they have no apprehensions of either of the great potentates, it is satisfactory to find that every effort is being made, at the dockyards and arsenals, to put all in order. If anything shall force us into war, we shall not be found unprepared, so far as the *materiel* is concerned, or the men who constitute the great bulk of our forces on sea or land. It would, however, be gratifying to feel more confidence than the country now possesses in those who might be called upon to lead its army or its navy into action. If we have embryo Nelsons or Wellingtons—as I trust an emergency would show we have—we have certainly yet to learn that such is the case.

The fearful disaster of the Pomona shipwreck, you will observe, has called forth a leader in this day's *Times*, in which a suggestion is made that the friends of emigrants—of which so large a number are Irish—ought to press on Government, the making it imperative on ships having them on board to "break off all communication with shore, and anchor in the offing for 24 hours before sailing." Where the Channel dangers have to be encountered this would prove a most salutary regulation, though when the ship sailed from a port where she could at once get clear of coast dangers, the precaution would not be needed.

COUNTY OF DUBLIN ELECTION—This Day.

RETURN OF MESSRS. HAMILTON AND TAYLOR.

The nomination for the County Dublin took place this morning at the County Court-house, Kilmainham. The attendance was very limited, and little interest seemed to be manifested in the proceedings, which commenced at half-past ten o'clock.

The High Sheriff, Sir Jocelyn Coghill, presided.

The writ for holding the election having being read, Phineas Riall, Esq., J.P., proposed, and Thomas Thompson, Esq., J.P., seconded the nomination of James Hans Hamilton, Esq., as a fit and proper person to serve for the county of Dublin in Parliament.

Colonel La Touche proposed Lieutenant-Colonel Taylor as a fit and proper person to serve for the county of Dublin in Parliament.

Mr. Charles Cobb, junior, seconded the nomination.

No other candidate having been proposed, the High Sheriff declared these gentlemen duly elected.

Mr. Hans Hamilton briefly addressed the electors. He referred to the cause of the dissolution of Parliament, and expressed it as his opinion that the resolution of Lord John Russell was a factious one, which had served materially to precipitate the war in which Europe was likely to be involved.

Colonel Taylor remarked that the best security for the country was in a Conservative Government, and he believed that if either of the chiefs of the Opposition in the House of Commons had been at the helm of affairs in the beginning of 1859, the war would have gone on much sooner than it did, and Europe would now be in the thick of the fight.

A vote of thanks having been passed to the High Sheriff, the proceedings terminated.

DUBLIN STOCK EXCHANGE—This Day.

MISCELLANEOUS.		
Consumers' Gas Company	... ...	7¾
RAILWAYS.		
Great Southern and Western	... ...	101
Irish South-Eastern ...	... ...	6¾ 7
Midland Great Western and Royal Canal	...	49¼
PREFERENCE SHARES.		
Dublin and Wicklow, 6 per cent. perpetual	...	11 11½
Great Southern and Western, 4 per cent. perpetual		95½
Waterford and Kilkenny, 6 per cent. redeemable	...	2½

Fire.—About four o'clock this afternoon a fire broke out in the house of Mr. Quinn, tobacconist, in Upper Abbey-street, and immediately after some engines were on the spot, and great exertions made to extinguish the fire, but the house is completely destroyed.

Foreign Intelligence.

FRANCE.

Paris, Wednesday Night.—The Minister of War has sent a despatch to the sea ports declaring that the men on renewable furloughs who are in the service of the Customs may provisionally remain at home. In consequence, some Customs officers at Havre who had set out to rejoin their corps, have returned. At La Rochelle the Customs men are to be organised on a war footing, so as to serve in the coast-guard, if required. The Government has likewise decided that the furlough men who are in the service of the Administration of the Forests may also for the present remain at home.

The Empress Eugenie has completed her thirty-third year.

A private letter from Marseilles says:—

"The port of Marseilles is at this moment the rendezvous-general, where the various *corps d'armée* intended for Italy assemble to embark. Soldiers of every arm, regiments of ths line, riflemen, cavalry, and artillery, arrive and depart daily. The numerous steamers belonging to Marseilles have been almost all engaged for the transport of troops and war-like stores, so that the port is becoming empty by degrees, and many vacancies are to be seen in consequence of the vessels that have sailed. Almost all our steam navigation companies have supplied the Government with ships. Some of them have already made the passage to Genoa and back; others are still embarking troops and stores. Several frigates and transports belonging to the Imperial navy have likewise come here to embark troops, and our extensive quays afford more facility for these operations than Toulon. The number of troops who have already sailed from Marseilles for Italy are estimated at 50,000. Among them are comprised two regiments of the foreign legion, several regiments of the line, two regiments of grenadiers of the Imperial Guard, two regiments of Voltigeurs, the Zouaves of the Guard, and the Chasseurs-a-pied. The 33rd and the 78th Regiments, which formed the garrison of Marseilles, were the first to leave for Genoa, in steamers belonging to the company of the Messageries Imperiales. In fact, no day passes that five or six ships do not sail from Marseilles fully laden. The cavalry and artillery were the last to arrive here. Within the last two days a very great number of horses, cannon, with their carriages, have been embarked on board ships of the Imperial navy. There have been, likewise, a large quantity of ammunition and provisions embarked. The 8th and 12th Regiments of light cavalry have arrived here without their horses. They will probably remain here some time, until a detachment, sent to Algeria for horses, shall return, when it is said, they are to embark for Italy. The four steam frigates Magellan, Cacique, Panama, and Mogador were in the port this morning. The Panama, Captain Picard, and the Cacique, Captain Joullard, sailed at three this afternoon for Genoa, with artillery belonging to the 15th Regiment. The Magellan is embarking three batteries of the 11th Regiment; and the Mogador is loading the cannon and stores of the 16th Regiment of Artillery. They will probably sail to-morrow. Men have been employed day and night in loading these ships. But though the embarkation of troops and stores is accomplished so quickly at Marseilles, complaints are made of the delay and difficulty experienced at Genoa. The port does not afford the same facility of landing troops and stores as Marseilles does. The port of the Joliette is admirably circumstanced for such operations. With respect to the steamers of the steam navigation companies, they for the most part are either at sea or at Genoa. The Helvetic, a large steamer of the Fraissinet Company has at this moment on board detachments of the waggon train, and of various infantry regiments who are going to join their corps. The Sahel, of Touache's company, is loading hospital beds and pack saddles for mules. The smaller vessels are embarking gunpowder, hay, biscuit, and all descriptions of provisions. Two batteries of the artillery of the Imperial Guard arrived to-day. The men will remain a few days at Marseilles, and are cantoned in the neighbourhood of the Prado, where a second camp is being formed. I must tell you that a camp has been already established on the ground of the Bel de Mai, near the railway terminus. The troops which arrive from the north by the railway rest themselves there for a day or two; they are then marched to the Joliette and embarked for Italy. On Sunday last a great proportion of the population of Marseilles assembled near the lighthouse at the extremity of the pier of the Joliette, and loudly cheered the soldiers as each ship sailed away. The Zouaves of the Imperial Guard were particularly well received. Their picturesque costume attracts universal admiration, and their good conduct has procured them numerous friends. The inhabitants have been profuse in supplying them with refreshments, and one of our principal bankers did not think it beneath his dignity to fraternize with a sergeant. In conclusion, I can announce to you that General Camon, who arrived yesterday at Marseilles, left this morning for Genoa. The Lieutenant-Generals Gault and Anger, as well as Major-General Roze, are still here. The carriage and baggage of General Espinasse were to-day on the quay of the Joliette, waiting to be embarked, together with six magnificent chargers and six mules. It was intended to establish a camp for 20,000 men in this neighbourhood, but no ground could be found of sufficient extent to lodge such a number of men.

THE POPE AND HIS GUARDIANS.

The Paris correspondent of the *Herald* writes as follows:—

"It would appear that the French Government consider that they have a vested property in the person of the Pope. Private letters have reached me from the Holy City which fully confirm the report current a few days ago of the pressure which the Sovereign Pontiff experienced at the hands of the French proconsul in that city, General de Goyon. As soon as he heard what had taken place in Florence, Pio Nono immediately made preparations for starting for Vienna. The French general soon heard what was going on at the Vatican, and waited upon his Holiness, and politely put a stop to any idea *le Saint Pere* might have had that he was a free agent. He was assured he was perfectly safe, but if he liked to go to France he would be sure to meet with a magnificent reception at the hands of the eldest son of the Church. Austria has since recommended the Pontiff not to accept any offer of free quarters at the Tuileries or Luxembourg on any account, and only to leave Rome if compelled to do so, and under protest."

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

Grahamstown, March 18.—The return of the imports and exports (says the *Grahamstown Journal*) for the quarter ending 31st December, published during the present month, show a decrease of trade, viz., £30,343 in imports, and £162,830 in exports. The falling off in the former has been £10,000 in woollen, and £15,000 in cotton manufactures. The importation of flour has decreased 14,000 barrels. This arises chiefly from the withdrawal of troops. The consumption has been less; our farmers have not produced more. The importation of timber and building materials has greatly increased; wines and spirits are in the same list. In exports, the chief deficieney is £92,000 on wool, and £24,000 on hides, but since the making up of the returns large shipments of produce have been made, and transactions are still very large.

The state of trade presents nothing remarkable. It is steady, and except in land, there is an absence of any large transactions. Money is tight; both the City banks, it is expected, will raise the rate of discount.

Great activity also prevails in the making and improvement of roads in both provinces. Seven hundred convicts are now employed on these, and the coming circuit is expected to run up their strength, by new convictions, to 1,000 men. The subdivision of convict parties, owing, to the difficulty of superintendence and guards, renders their labour costly. Each man costs £35 a-year to keep, clothe, and look after. If the entire gang were concentrated on two or three large public undertakings, a great economy would arise. The present provision on the estimates for convict establishments is £24,000. Since their organisation by the late Mr. Montague, they have opened some fearful mountain passes, and made some thousands of miles of roads, by which the trade and agriculture of the colony have been aided and developed.

An effort will be made very soon to emancipate colonial newspapers from any inland postage, and to reduce the rate on letters. The charge now paid on the latter, 4d. universal, is very heavy.

New churches continue to spread over the land. One is about to be built at the Kowie Harbour, and another in South Victoria, the territory annexed by the late Sir G. Cathcart. The aid hitherto given to this diocese by the Bishop of Capetown has been withdrawn, and our reverend diocesan, Bishop Cotterill, leaves by this steamer to endeavour to raise funds in England, to meet church and mission expenses, and support the ministry out here. The sparseness of our population, and the immense field there is to be entered upon, render it quite impossible to do the work adequately without home aid.

The colonial Kafirs have been less troublesome during the month; yet still a great many thefts have been committed, and one brutal murder is reported. A Dutch boy, twelve years old, named Maringquits, whilst herding his father's sheep, saw some Kafirs come out of the bush and seize some of them. He called to the Kafirs to leave the sheep alone, when nine of the savages seized the poor boy and cut his throat. A Hottentot lad who was also herding ran to the homestead and gave the alarm; a pursuit was immediately commenced, the murderers overtaken, and three of them shot by the patrol.

Irish Election Intelligence.

THE POLLING YESTERDAY.

Sligo Borough.—Close of the poll—Wynne, 177; Somers, 71; Treston, 3.

Kinsale—12 o'clock—Arnott, 71; Brine, 33.

Athlone—Close of the poll—Ennis, 117; Bailey, 74.

Drogheda—Close of the poll—M'Cann, 308; Middleton, 205; Kertland, none.

FINAL CLOSE OF POLLS.

Limerick City—Russell, 1,207; Gavin, 903; Spaight, 806. Majority for Russell over Spaight, 401; over Gavin, 304. Majority for Gavin over Spaight, 97.

Kilkenny City—Sullivan, 236; O Donnell, 210.

Galway Borough—Lever, 743; Dunkellin, 606; French, 549.

Newry—Quin, 250; M'Blain, 197; Kirk, 2.

Armagh—Bond, 201: Miller, 137.

Cork City—Beamish, 1,276; Fagan, 1,218; Wood, 1,200; Carroll, 1,081. In the earlier part of the day the defeat of the Liberals appeared to be imminent. At twelve o'clock the numbers were—Wood, 888; Carroll, 803; Beamish, 698; Fagan, 679. An hour later the numbers stood thus—Wood, 1,076; Carroll, 968; Beamish, 948; Fagan, 921.

Waterford City—Hassard, 536; Blake, 521; Barron, 455.

Carlow—Acton, 117; Alexander, 103.

Mallow—Longfield, 68; Norreys, 55.

Carrickfergus—Torrens, 667; M'Mechan, 260.

Cashel—Lanigan, 91; Carden, 11; Hemphill, 8.

IRISH MEMBERS RETURNED.

Dublin City—Sir Edward Grogan, Bart., John Vance (Conservatives).

Dublin University—Anthony Lefroy, Right Hon. James Whiteside (Conservatives).

Ennis—The Right Hon. H. D. Fitzgerald (Liberal).
Londonderry City—Sir R. Ferguson (C.)
Tralee—Captain Daniel O'Connell (L.)
Dungannon—Hon. Colonel Knox (C.)
Dungarvan—John Francis Maguire (L.)
Enniskillen—Hon. John Lowry Cole (C.)
Downpatrick—D. S. Ker (C.)
Coleraine—Dr. Boyd (C.)
Drogheda—M'Cann (L.)
Belfast—Sir H. M'C. Cairns, and Richard Davison (C.)
Clonmel—Mr. Bagwell (L.)
Dundalk—Mr. George Bowyer (L.)
Kinsale—Arnott (L.)
Portarlington—Captain Damer (C.)
Limerick City—Mr. Russell and Major Gavin (L.)
Kilkenny City—Mr. Sullivan (L.)
Galway Borough—Lever and Lord Dunkellin (C. and L.)
Athlone—Mr. Ennis (L.)
Newry—Mr. Quin (C.)
Armagh Borough—Mr. Bond (C.)
Wexford Borough—Mr. J. E. Redmond (L.)
Cork City—Mr. Beamish and Mr. Fagan (L.)
Waterford City—Mr. Hassard and Mr. Blake (C. and L.)
Carlow Borough—Sir John Edward Acton (L.)
Mallow—Mr. Longfield (C.)
Carrickfergus—Mr. Torrens (C.)
Cashel—Mr. Lanigan (L.)
Lisburn—Mr. Richardson (C.)
Bandon—Hon. Captain Bernard (C.)

NOMINATIONS FIXED.

Antrim, Tuesday, May 10.
Armagh County, Saturday, May 7.
Clare County, Saturday, May 7.
Cork County, Tuesday, May 10.
Carlow County, Tuesday, May 10.
Donegal County, Tuesday, May 10.
Down County, Monday, May 9.
Dublin County, Monday, May 9.
Galway County, Monday, May 9.
Kerry, Monday, May 9.
Kildare County, Tuesday, May 10.
Kilkenny County, Saturday, May 14.
Londonderry County, Tuesday, May 10.
Leitrim County, Thursday, May 12.
Limerick County, Tuesday, May 10.
Longford County, Monday, May 9.
Louth, Tuesday, May 10.
Meath, Monday, May 9.
Monaghan, Wednesday, May 11.
Queen's County, Tuesday, May 10.
Sligo County, Friday, May 13.
Tipperary, Tuesday, May 10.
Tyrone County, Tuesday, May 10.
Westmeath, Tuesday, May 10.
Waterford County, Thursday, May 12.
Wexford County—Tuesday, May 10.

King's County.—The Sheriff of the King's County has fixed Thursday, the 12th May, to be the day of nomination, and the days of polling will be the following Monday and Tuesday. Mr. Pierce Creagh has retired from the contest in favour of Mr. Tristram Kennedy and Mr. John Hope Hennessy. Captain John Eyre, of Eyrecourt Castle, was invited by several gentlemen connected with the county to become a candidate, but he declines the invitation. The candidates now are Messrs. Bland, O'Brien, Kennedy, and Hennessy.

THE LATE SADLEIR FRAUDS.

At the Court of Queen's Bench, London, on Thursday, a re-hearing of a case which occasioned much interest on its former hearing, took place.

The plaintiff is Mr. Vincent Scully, formerly M.P. for Cork County, and the defendant is Mr. Herbert Ingram, M.P. for Boston, and the proprietor of the *Illustrated London News*.

The declaration stated that Mr. Scully, the plaintiff in this action, had, through his confidential agent, John Sadleir, purchased through the Irish Incumbered Estates Court an estate called Castle Hyde, in the county of Cork; that the said John Sadleir, as the plaintiff's agent, undertook to re-sell the property at a profit, and affirmed to the plaintiff that he had so sold it at a profit to the defendant, who had falsely and fraudulently induced the plaintiff to believe Joh Sadleir's information, by representing that he (the defendant) had purchased it. There was an allegation that the plaintiff believed the defendant's statement for may years until after the death of John Sadleir, and had not, in consequence, taken proceedings against Sadleir to recover the property, which was dealt with by Sadleir as his own, and mortgaged, and conveyed away for sums much larger than its value, whereby the plaintiff had suffered damage for which he claimed of the defendant. The defendant denied his liability. The trial took place before Lord Campbell, at Guildhall, when the jury returned a verdict for the plaintiff, damages 300*l*. A rule was subsequently obtained to set aside the verdict, and a new trial had on the grounds of surprise, and that the verdict was against the evidence.

Mr. Edwin James, Q.C., Mr. Gordon Allen and Mr. Milward appeared for the plaintiff, to show cause against the rule.

Mr. Bovill, Q.C., Mr. Huddleston, Q.C., and Mr. Prentice appeared in support of the rule.

Mr. James said there could be no doubt this was a very important case, as regarded both parties concerned, for on the one hand fraud was charged, and on the other perjury. He would submit that no gentleman in court who had listend to the trial could have come to any other conclusion than that to whicht he jury had arrived. It was true that up to February, 1853, Mr. Scully and Mr. Sadleir were upon the most intimate terms, the latter being his solicitor, and enjoying his implicit confidence. Sadleir's death by his own hand occurred in February, 1856, but two years before that Mr. Scully had almost cut him; at all events he had had no money transactions with him. From 1851 to 1853 Sadleir was in high credit, and this estate was bought in December, 1851, at which time Sadleir owed Scully 9,000*l*., and it was agreed that Scully should find 10,000*l*. towards the purchase money of the Castle Hyde estate, and that Sadleir should repay the 9,000*l*. to make up the difference. Mr. Ingram had come forward and had culminated Sadleir's fraud upon the plaintiff. Scully had, at the suggestion of Sadleir, agreed to stand for Cork county. In January, 1852, Sadleir wrote to tell Scully that he had sold the estate to Ingram, at a profit of 6,000*l*., and he sent Scully 3,000*l*. as his share of the profits. Mr. Scully, in coming forward to represent his native county, was desirous of regaining possession of the property, and Sadleir stated that Ingram would re-sell it. In December, 1852, Scully pressed Sadleir to bring the negotiations for the re-selling of the estate to a close, but he did not do so. No doubt it was the object of Sadleir, who was a cunning and designing man, and who defrauded everybody he could, to obtain from Scully a large sum for the re-purchase of property, and that he and Ingram might divide the profits. Afterwards Scully came to London, when Sadleir told him that Ingram would give up the estate for 5,000*l*. profit.

Lord Campbell—There is no proof that Ingram knew anything of this.

Mr. James—No; Sadleir had played his part, and afterwards Ingram came on the stage, and adopted Sadleir's acts. Sadleir having written to Scully that Ingram was willing to re-sell the property, Scully went on a Sunday morning's to Ingram's mills, at Loudwater, and then a memorandum of agreement was drawn out, by which Scully agreed to pay Ingram 25,000*l*., and to stand in Ingram place from the first purchase of the property, there being no legal transfer of the property until Scully had paid the money to Ingram.

Lord Campbell—That arrangement proceeded on the basis that Ingram was the owner.

Mr. Bovill—That is not disputed by us.

Mr. James—On the Tuesday following the making of the memorandum the parties met at the Reform Club, Ingram having previously written to Sadleir to meet him, and they had an interview before they saw the plaintiff. When they all met, instead of the £25,000 agreed to at Loudwater as the purchase money, Ingram demanded £28,000, on the ground that Mrs. Ingram was disinclined to part with the property. Thus it was that Ingram had lent himself to the fraud. He never dreamt that the papers which, on the suicide of Sadleir, came into the hands of the administrator appointed by the Crown, would be forthcoming. What was Ingram's motive? In deciding that, it was material to see how he was involved with Sadleir, Ingram had been mixed up with Sadleir in bills of exchange on share transactions, and in accommodation bills. This was an outline of the case as presented at the trial. Ingram had since said, in applying for a new trial, that he was so disturbed by the cross-examination that he did not know what he had said.

Mr. Justice Crompton—No; as I understood Mr. Bovill, he put it that Mr. Ingram believed all along he had an equitable title to the estate.

Mr. James then proceeded to state that in 1853 the estate was conveyed by Sadleir with other property to the Eagle Office for £50,000, Scully being entirely ignorant of the mode in which it had been dealt with. Sadleir's motive in representing Ingram as the purchaser was two-fold. In the first place he might have been called upon to pay 9,000*l*. for his private debt to Scully, and in the second place he might at any time, as Scully's confidential solicitor, have been compelled to recover the property, if it was in his own hands. Why, when they had met at the Reform Club, and Mr. Scully had asked Mr. Ingram to re-sell him his property, did not the latter say, "I am not the owner of the estate? I merely have had an offer of it." If he had done so Scully could not have compelled Sadleir to reconvey it. They had been delayed with affidavits made on behalf of Mr. Ingram, but before dealing with these he would address himself to the question whether the evidence was against the evidence or not. He contended the conduct of Mr. Scully, Mr. Sadleir, and Mr. Ingram, had been corroborated by every document that had been produced. He would now refer to to the affidavits. Their chief purport seemed to be the exoneration of the defendant and an attack upon Mr. Scully.

Mr. Bovill—They are not intended as attacks.

Mr. Justice Hill—There is plenty of dirt thrown on both sides.

Mr. Bovill—The impression on Mr. Ingram's mind, then and now is, that both men were endeavouring to obtain from him a higher amount of purchase money for the estate than it was worth.

Mr. James then read certain portions of the affidavits filed on the other side, offering Mr. Scully explanations, and concluded by rebutting that on the declaration both the loss of Sadleir's debt to the plaintiff, and his loss on the increased value of the estate were recoverable, and that the verdict ought not to be disturbed.

The learned counsel having concluded his arguments at the rising of the court, the further hearing of the case was adjourned to Monday next.

Sporting Intelligence.

(FROM OUR SPORTING CORRESPONDENT.)

ELPHIN STEEPLE CHASES, May 4.

Stewards—Colonel Fitzstephen French, O. D. J. Grace, Captain Thomas Goff, High Sheriff; D. O'Connor, D.L., J.P.; Alfred Crofton, Esq.; Captain R. Goff, Major D'Arcy, P. Grehan, Esq., J.P.; Captain Balfe, and John Irwin, Esq., J.P. Treasurer—Mr. John Cooper. Secretary—Mr. M. Hanly. Judge—R. J. Hunter, Esq.

This meeting was not so numerously attended as on former occasions, but we noticed Lord De Freyne, the Hon. Mr. Crofton, Fitzstephen French, Oliver Grace, P. Taaffe, Captain T. Goff, Captain Butler, R.M.; James Ormsby, Esqrs.

The following is a return of the running:—

First Race.

Sweepstakes of 3 sovs and 40 added. 2 Mile heats.

Mr. Ormsby's Tom Taddler, aged, 11st 8lb (W. Thompson) ...	1	1
Mr. Richard Kelly's Wagtail, 11st 8lb (Hyland) ...	2	2
Lord De Freyne's Spalpeen, 11st 8lb (M'Keon) ...	dis.	
Mr. Jas. Clarke's Steelboy, 11st 11lb (Mr. G. Kelly)	dis.	

First Heat—Tom Taddler made the running to the last wall, when Spalpeen came in front, Steelboy baulking at the same wall, and was out of the race. Spalpeen soon after came to grief, and Tom Taddler won in a canter.

Second Heat—Only two came to the post, Tom Taddler making the running, and won in a canter.

Second Race.

Elphin Challenge Cup, with £15 added. 2 Mile heats.

Mr. Lynch's Pelissier, aged, 10st 11lb (C. Cusack)	1	2	1
Lord De Freyne's Charley, 10st 11lb (J. Brodrick)	2	1	2
Mr. Conmee's Dewdrop, 10st 11lb (Carter)	3	3	3
Mr. Davis's Kate, 10st 11lb (Mr. Kelly) ...	4	4	4
Mr. Davis's Lady Emily, 10st 4lb (Lynch) ...	0	dis.	

Each heat well contested.

IRISH METROPOLITAN STEEPLE-CHASES—May 11.

Over the Fairy House Course.

Acceptances for the Kilrue Cup.

Arab Maid, 11st.; Redwing gelding, 10st. 9lb.; Ballinasloe, 9st. 10lb.; Fairy Queen, 9st. 10lb.; Lillia, 9st. 8lb.; Iris, 9st. 4lb.; Fairy Hill, 9st. 4lb.; Thomastown, 9st. 2lb.; Farmer's Boy, 9st. 2lb.; Locomotive, 9st. 2lb.; The Hawk, 9st. 2lb.; Little Tiney, 9st.; Old Malt, 8st. 8lb.

The following pay forfeit:—The Mule, 10st; Kilcock, 10st; Blind Harper, 9st. 10lb.

Entries for Farmers' Race.

Mr. Hanlon's The Spy, 4 yrs; Mr. Yourell's Rebel, 4 yrs; Mr. Ryan's mare by Cruisk, 3 yrs; Mr. Miley's Countess, 5 yrs; Mr. C. Quin's Blackbird (late Kill); Mr. Colgan's Farmers' Pride. 5 yrs; Mr. Stanbridge's Go-a-Head, 3 yrs.

CHESTER RACES—Wednesday.

The *Morning Post* says of the Tradesmen's Plate race, won on Wednesday by Mr. Higgins's Leamington, by Faugh-a-ballagh, beating a field of thirty-three, as given by Telegraph in last *Irish Times*:—"A more successful Cup Day was never celebrated. The weather was warm, the racing interesting, and the attendance larger than on any preceding anniversary of the meeting. From the above return it will be seen that Leamington achieved a triumph beyond parallel. He won the race in 1857, and to carry off the cup twice has never fallen to the lot of any other racehorse."

Biennial Stakes—Red Eagle, 1; Never Despair, 2.

Helter Skelter Stakes—Brandy Ball, 1; Knaston, 2; Creeper, 3. Eight ran.

Her Majesty's Plate—Tournament, 1; Bevis, 2; Special License, 3.

THURSDAY.

Welter Cup—Fadladeen, 1; Prince of Orange, 2; Birmingham, 3.

Westminster Plate—Master Bagot, 1; Adelaide, 2.

Dee Stakes—Acteon, 1; Independence, 2. Wells and Ashman much hurt; the other five fell.

Dee Stand Cup—Twilight, 1; Red Eagle, 2; Tight-fit, 3.

Seventh Triennial Stakes—East Langton, 1; Star of the East, 2.

Scurry Handicap—Twilight, 1; Knayton, 2.

BY ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH.

CHESTER RACES, May 6

Eaton Stakes.	
Lifeboat	1
Never Despair	2
Stewards' Cup.	
Tunstal	1
Underhand	2
Master Bagot	3
Eleven ran.	
Flying Handicap.	
Twilight	1
Tomboy	2
Four ran.	
Biennial Stakes.	
Slut	1
Curlew	2
Sheffield Stakes.	
Sheffield	1
Gibside Fairy	2
Three ran.	
Cheshire Stakes.	
Botany	1
Production	2
Never Despair	3
Three ran.	

DEPLORABLE STATE OF AUSTRIAN FINANCE.

A letter from Vienna in the *Siècle*, dated April 29, gives the following account of the deplorable state of Austrian finance:—"For several weeks past, when you present yourself at the national bank—that is to say, if you are lucky enough to traverse the crowd daily flocking there—you find you are no farther advanced than before. Individuals, who are easily recognised as especially employed by the police, interrogate you as to the motive you may have for asking for cash in exchange for notes; they address you sometimes patriotic admonitions, and sometimes insulting ones. If that is unavailing, and they see you at last enter the cashier's office, you are told, if it be a large sum, that the bank, in consequence of the great crowd of demands made upon it, can only grant you a small sum. Instead of 20,000 florins, which you ask for, you receive 1,000, and they count you out the money piece by piece to gain time, and not as is usual, in little bags. This plan, pursued for some weeks past, makes the exchange a matter of illusion, and not more than 50,000 florins a day are given out. A celebrated Roman author mentions that in the time of Augustus the augurs, who foretold events according to the flight of birds, had so little faith in their ministry that they laughed when they were alone. Our clerks at the Bank of Vienna may also, like the Roman augurs, laugh when they hear it said that the bank pays her notes in cash. Government has forbidden for some months past to quote at the Bourse the rates of exchange and the value of foreign coin. But the different foreign exchanges sufficiently show that our notes lose twenty and twenty-three per cent of their nominal value. The sudden oscillations of the foreign exchanges are to-day, as in 1810 and 1811, the best proof that the financial crisis will end in a complete break down, unless the Austrian government, convinced of its real position in Europe, shall employ all efforts for peace, and a long and durable peace, of which it has more need than any other power, for to no other will war be so fatal."

THE SEAT OF WAR.

(From a letter in the Paris Siecle.)

GENOA, 29TH APRIL.—I had thought to have travelled to Genoa as straight as an arrow, but what hindrances have I met with by the way! At Marseilles no steamer to start; there was no want of them, nevertheless. Ten fine packet boats of the company of the Messageries Imperiales were smoking in the port of the Joliette, and were awaiting, as I was told, an order to go to fetch troops at Toulon and bring them to Genoa. The way being closed to me by sea, I decided on going by the Corniche. At Nice I found all the strangers preparing to leave. Every moment I met carriages going towards the frontier, carrying off Germans and English. The air of Nice is desolate in the extreme. In all the towns along the coast, Porto-Maurizio, Oneglia, Albenga, the population was in a fever of excitement, but could tell us little of what was going on. The people surrounded the diligence and asked anxiously for news. At Savona 2,000 persons were collected on the port, following with their eyes a great french frigate which appeared on the horizon, its head towards Genoa. "They are the French troops," cried a young man with a telescope, and a cry of "*Viva la Francia!*" burst from every breast. I arrived at Genoa on the first day of the landing, and I need not tell you that there it was holiday time. The landing, expected some days before, has brought together an enormous crowd, collected from all the corners of Piedmont, and even of the neighbouring States. People wished to be certain that the French had landed. The quays of this town of Genoa, which extends in the form of a horse-shoe round the gulph, with its rows of houses and palaces, presented a grand spectacle. On all the terraces of the palaces adjoining the sea, women, their heads covered with the white veil called "pezzotto," which fixed to the back of the head nearly covers them, waved their handkerchiefs and threw nosegays. Hundreds of boats were leaving the port to go to meet the frigates, and each boat in passing near our vessels threw bouquets of flowers to our soldiers. The scene was madly joyous and enthusiastic. At each cheer of the boats the soldiers answered by the cry of "Vive l'Italie," and women, children, and men applauded just as might do a shipwrecked crew on seeing the arrival of help. When the first frigate came into the port there was an immensely prolonged acclamation, and it was universal. Italy felt that she was delivered. If ever joy was true and pathetic it was that; and the whole population was in tears. "Holy Virgin!" said an old woman near me, "they are come at last." And she was crying, as were all about me, man, woman, and child. Genoa to-day has more the appearance of a French town than of an Italian. You see the French uniform in all the streets and squares. Fifteen regiments of the line have already arrived, without counting the Zouaves and Turcos. These latter, with their bronzed complexions and strange looks, are the lions of the moment. They are not lodged in the town as the others, but in a camp at the gates of Genoa, in the valley of Polcevera. There every one goes to look at them; even the fashionable world has made its promenade in that direction. But the curious scene is at Genoa at night. To see the military walking about arm in arm with the citizens, you would not think that the town is exclusively a commercial one. At eight o'clock fifty drums and fifty trumpets sound on the square of the Ducal Palace, and beat the retreat. The patriotism of the population here is remarkable. All have the same idea and the same object, and all are ready to attain the latter to make any sacrifice. The volunteers, composed of young men from the best families in Italy, drill from morning till night, by sunshine or rain, with extraordinary perseverance, and already manœuvre like veterans. Several French officers who have seen them manœuvre have reported that they were proud to fight side by side with such allies. The troops are full of ardour, and desire to repair the check they received at Novara. You must have seen with your eyes the enthusiasm of the people, to be convinced, as I am, that the first necessity of Italy is its independence. You know that Tuscany has made its little revolution, which has not cost a drop of blood. In this army of the Grand Duke, formed by Austria, there was not found a single soldier to declare in its favour, and Tuscany, instead of losing its time in forming a Provisional Government, has declared for the dictation of Victor Emmanuel. This is an immense fact for Italy. It is the first time that Italy is represented by a national centre which is recognised by the Italian nation. We received this morning news that 4,000 of the most respectable townspeople of Piacenza signed their adhesion to the policy of Victor Emmanuel, and this under the cannon of an Austrian fortress. I was at Alessandria this morning; all is ready. The army is impatient for the struggle; they were cutting down the trees round the fort the better to take aim."

(From the Special Correspondent of the Morning Post.)

TURIN, MAY 1.—It is so difficult to know anything of the position either of Austrians or Sardinians, that, up to this day, I have not been able to ascertain where the Sardinian cavalry regiment of Saluzzo, in which I have several friends, is stationed. There is no dependence whatever to be placed on the numerous daily publications, and the official paper is the only one to be trusted; but the details contained in it are of such a meagre description that little or nothing is to be gleaned from them. To add to the inconvenience, until to-morrow I cannot get a map of that part of the frontier where the great interest lies, all the copies in the publisher's possession having been sold yesterday and the day before.

To-day being Sunday—and in this respect Italy and England have some resemblance, as far as regards the stricter observance of the Sabbath—no official papers, and the news-seeking public is left to its own resources. The King left this morning for Alessandria; he was most enthusiastically cheered along the via della Cernaia to the station. He takes the command of the army in person. Last night, although the streets were literally crammed with French soldiers, arm-in-arm either with military or the civilians of this place, yet I never saw any men under similar circumstances conduct themselves better; there was no drunkenness, at least so far as I could judge myself, no quarrelling, and no noise, further than singing some old *chansons de guerre*, which I recollect hearing so far back as 1846 at Strasbourg. I think the French soldier as faithful to his musical as to his military traditions. In the course of the evening two regiments of the line marched in, and more are incessantly arriving, the line from St. Jean de Maurienne to Susa being at the exclusive service of the Government, as also is that from hence to Genoa. Fortunately for themselves there are but few English travellers or any other here, for how they are to leave is a most serious question for them, the railways being closed to them, and post-horses are not to be thought of.

The Austrians occupied Novara yesterday at three p.m. A brigade marched upon Vercelli, a small town nine miles from Novara, on the railway from thence to Turin. At Arona, which is on the narrow part of the Lago Maggiore, the Austrians have cut the electric wires; they are in force at Vigevano, a small town, with a large cavalry barrack, two miles from the Ticino, which is there very broad, consisting of several small channels; and their advanced posts are on the bridge Terdoppio, at the village San Marco, about two miles on the road to Mortara; so that at present they have passed two different points, the road from Vercelli leading direct to Turin, that from Vigevano to Mortara, and thence to Alessandria, which is expected to be their real point of attack. From Vercelli they are nearly equidistant from either place. There is a line of defence to Turin established on the river Dora, consisting of earthworks, which have been thrown up under the direction of the French engineer, General Niel, who accompanied the King and Marshal Canrobert when they inspected them yesterday. The Dora is a small river which joins the Po not far from Pianasco, about 18 miles from Turin. I cannot speak to the strength of these works from having seen them; but, to judge from the cool manner with which the advance of the Austrians is treated here by society in general, they ought to be strong.

French troops left this morning for Alessandria, and more have arrived here, with two batteries of Artillery. Unfortunately, the Susa Railway having only a single line, much time is lost in sending the carriages back, after having discharged their cargo of soldiers and material. The Austrian cavalry had their advanced guard yesterday at Vespopolate and Cerano; columns of troops are marching on Mortara. During the night a strong detachment pushed on to Gropello and Zinasco, at which latter place they fell in with two troops of my old friends the Saluzzo Chevaux Legers; the Sardinians succeeded in cutting their way through them with little loss. In this skirmish, fighting no doubt with right good will, was Count Borromeo, who is a sergeant of the Saluzzo Regiment. When we see sons of such great families—and his is by no means a singular case—fighting for liberty as non-commissioned officers, and even as private soldiers, I cannot comprehend how the unanimity of Italian nations in the cause can be doubted, or how the war can be attributed to the ambition of the King, when it is undeniable that at no great distance of time another outbreak must have occurred in Central Italy. It should be remembered that these men leave a life of the most luxurious ease to shoulder a musket or wield a sabre; unlike the youth of France and Germany they have nothing to oblige them to acquaint themselves with the use of arms, and therefore they certainly make a sacrifice in quitting all for the *désagremens* of the life of a private soldier.

(From the Times' Correspondent.)

TURIN, MAY 1.—As usual in circumstances like the present, we are bewildered by contradictory reports, and trustworthy information is very difficult to get at. The authorities keep things profoundly secret, and report says that, as regards the plan of campaign of the Austrians, they have the best possible reasons for so doing, for that they themselves cannot penetrate it, or make anything of the enemy's movements. The most prevalent opinion seems to be that there is an intention of attacking the line of the Dora, so as to get to Turin, and perhaps at the same time to move on Casale, which, it is thought, could not offer much resistance, and then invest Alessandria. It has also been thought that an attempt would be made to cut the French army in two by sending a strong force across the line of communication between Genoa and Alessandria, but this would seem a hazardous step, on account of the mountainous country through which the troops must march, with Alessandria on their right flank, and Genoa, with its constant influx of French, on their left. With respect to their proceedings at Arona, accounts are conflicting. If they have a large body of troops there it is clear that they have received strong reinforcements, since we know that they are in great force along the Ticino (now on this side) and at Pavia. I was assured this morning that they are relaying the rails between Arona and Novara. This would look as if they really had designs on the Dora. But, as I hope shortly to be able to telegraph to you something more positive, I will not dwell upon reports upon which I cannot obtain positive confirmation.

The line of the Dora, if forced, would lay Turin open and defenceless. It has been said, and does not appear improbable, that the Emperor Napoleon insisted very strongly on that line being held, and on Turin not being suffered to fall into Austrian hands. The possession of a small unfortified town of 150,000 inhabitants might be thought of no paramount importance; but it is the capital, and if the Austrians held it an opening might be afforded for negotiation. Be this as it may, the first thing the French Engineer General Froissart did on his arrival here was to go and inspect the works on the Dora. You have been already informed that Marshal Canrobert and General Niel did the same thing almost immediately they got to Turin. It is understood that the French Generals expressed themselves approvingly with respect to General Menabrea's fortifications, but still it is feared that the line has weak points, especially near the junction of the Dora and Po; and the works are said to be insufficiently armed. We have plenty of guns in Piedmont, including, as I have been told, not a few French ones, sent hither some time ago, in prudent foresight of coming events, but horses and artillerymen are much less abundant. Marshal Canrobert is reported to have telegraphed to France for artillery, to be sent without delay.

At nine this morning three open Royal carriages, with outriders and scarlet liveries, drove up to the Turin station of the Genoa railway. They contained the King and several Staff officers. A considerable crowd—for Turin, which is too small to furnish great assemblages (although the papers, in these enthusiastic times, do daily tell us, in exaggerated phrase, of the "thousands upon thousands" that flock together to welcome arrivals or cheer departures), collected to see their Sovereign depart for the wars. His Majesty wore a plaid uniform and a sort of *kepi* or forage cap. He was accompanied by one of the French generals who saw him off, and then returned into town. Alessandria is understood to be the King's destination. There is a Royal palace there, in which apartments have for some days been ready for his reception; but the apparent inaction of the Austrians induced him to defer his departure from Turin.

No. 4 official bulletin of the war has just reached me. The following are its brief but not unimportant contents:—

"His Majesty the King, with his Staff, left at nine morning to take the command of the army. Yesterday, at three p.m., Novarra was occupied by the Austrians, who are advancing towards Vercelli. At Arona the Austrians broke the electric wires and departed. They have increased their strength at Vigevano, and have their advanced posts on the bridge of the Terdoppio at San Marco. Some French troops left Turin this morning for Alessandria. Other troops of the line are arriving, with two batteries."

This bulletin is dated this morning. A glance at the map will show you that the movements above indicated are evidently on Turin. Vercelli is near the left bank of the Sesia, the line of defence which it was at first thought the Piedmontese would have endeavoured to maintain, but which, it appears, was afterwards deemed too extensive. From Vercelli to Turin by rail the distance is seventy-three kilometres, but from Vercelli to Chivasso, which is a little on this side of the Dora, there are only fifty kilometres, or about thirty-five miles. In short, according to all appearances, the Austrians are menacing our left, and even advancing directly upon it by two different roads. Nothwithstanding this, our Generals, if I may judge from all I can see and learn of their movements, are weakening their left to strengthen their centre and gather forces to Allesandria. It is presumable, then, that they take the movement upon the Dora to be a feint.

The *Espero* evening paper says that the lines of Genoa and Susa have been to-day entirely appropriated for the service of the Government—for this day only, I presume, although it is not unlikely that the same necessity may recur. The National College of Turin is closed, and the building is to serve as a military hospital. A Genoa paper says, that on the approach of a detachment of Piedmontese troops, with two guns, which were marching on Carrara the Duke of Modena's forces retired. On entering Piedmont the Austrians made requisitions on the Sindacos or Mayors of the places near the frontier to repair and clear the roads, which had been cut up and encumbered, as I lately mentioned. The Duke de Chartres (son of the late Duke of Orleans, and grandson of Louis Philippe), who was at the Military College here, has received a commission in the regiment of Royal Piedmont, and has left to join the army. I cannot learn, nor do I believe, that the French have got any cavalry here yet, and the Piedmontese are not very strong in that arm. The want, however, may be supplied before the time comes for an action in the open plain. At present we are on the defensive in our fortified positions.

STATISTICS OF ITALY.

The *Annuario Statistico-Italiano* for 1858 publishes the following details, which are of interest at the present moment:—

"The population of Italy amounts to no less than 27,107,047 inhabitants. They are divided into fifteen circumscriptions—eight, containing 19,913,304 souls, are under Italian Governments, and seven, with a population of 7,193,743, obey foreign rule. Italy contains 110 provinces and 10,012 communes, and is one of the countries in which the largest cities and towns are to be found, 19 of them having more than 50,000 inhabitants, and eight—Rome, Naples, Palesmo, Venice, Florence, Milan, Genoa, and Turin—exceed 100,000. Almost all the population are Roman Catholics; the number of those who profess other Christian creeds only amounting to 36,676, and the Jews to 41,497. The births far exceed the deaths; the increase in the population are Roman Catholics; the number of those who profess other Christian creeds only amounting to 36,676, and the Jews to 41,497. The births far exceed the deaths; the increase in the population is particularly remarkable in Sicily and Tuscany, where it may double in 78 years. Italy alone has very nearly one half as many bishoprics as there are in the whole of Europe—256 out of 535. The average is 90,000 Catholics for each diocese, and in the Roman States there is one bishop for every 400,000. The regular and secular clergy of both sexes count in Italy 189,000, and they are, as compared with the number of the population, as 1 to 142. The clergy are more numerous in Sicily than in any other part of Italy, or perhaps in the world, the number of priests, monks, or nuns being 33,266, or 1 out of 99 inhabitants. There are nearly 300 journals published in Italy; of which number 117 are in the Sardinian States, although they contain only one-fifth of the total population. About the middle of 1858 Italy possessed 1,757 kilometres (five-eights of a mile each) of railways completed, 2,339 in course of construction, and 634 for which concessions had been granted. One of the principal branches of industry is the production of wine; and in ordinary years the value of that article is from 200,000,000f. to 230,000,000f. Lombardy alone, which is only one-fifteenth part of Italy, produces one third. The revenues of the different Italian States amount to about 600,000,000f., and the expenses to 640,000,000f. Commerce is active, but business is much restricted by the high tariffs in many of the States and by the means of custom-houses. The mercantile marine of Italy is more numerous, in proportion to the extent of country, than that of any other nation in Europe, England excepted."

REMARKS ON LATEST TELEGRAM.

The *Star* of yesterday says:—"We have now the Turin announcement, that 4,000 Austrians were at Castelnova on Wednesday. And where is Castelnova? It certainly is very interesting to be made acquainted with the precise position of this place, for Castelnova is a few miles south of the Po, in the direction of Alessandria, and in that very battle-plain where Marengo is situated.

"The decisive action of Napoleon Bonaparte, fought at this very spot on the 14th of June, 1800, is fresh in the recollection of our readers. It was here where Bonaparte obtained his great and memorable victory over the Austrians, by the help of

'——Desaix, who turned the scale,
Leaving his life-blood in that famous field.'

The Emperor had despatched the General in another direction, not believing that the Austrians were in full force at Marengo, but Desaix made his appearance on the field of battle when the French were about to retreat, and died while heading a charge in the midst of victory. Next day the Emperor was made master of twelve of the strongest fortresses in Italy, and he held 12,000 Austrians prisoners, and had forty-five pieces of Austrian ordnance. By this time General Giulai may have encamped at Marengo, and the eagles of Austria may thus challenge the eagles of France to come forth from the fortress of Alessandria and renew the fight. If the French accept battle, they need not wait till the 14th of June, for Napoleon the Third can place himself at the head of his army in Italy long before that period.

"Another point worthy of observation is, the reported appearance of Austrian troops at Reggio. This town belongs to Modena, and is midway between the cities of Modena and Parma, with a good road on each side. It may possibly be intended to act against the peaceful revolutionists in these quarters."

ZOOLOGICAL SOCIETY OF IRELAND.

Statement of Accounts of the Royal Zoological Society of Ireland, for the year ending May 1, 1859.

Charge—Admission to Gardens: 3,174 members, free; 12,687 visiters at 6d., £317 3s. 6d.; 3,004 do., at 3d., £37 11s.; 130,207 do., at 1d., £542 10s. 7d.; 1,041, schools and public institutions, free; total admissions, 150,113. Government grant, £500; members' subscriptions and admission fees, £262 12s.; animals, &c., sold, £64 10s. 1d.; balance in hands last year, £162 11s. 11½d.; total, £1,886 19s. 1½d.

Discharge—Animals purchased and cost of conveyance, £376 11s. 3½d.; provisions, £573 10s. 10½d.; incidental expenses, £235 16s. 2d.; salaries and wages, £369 8s. 9½d.; buildings, plantations, &c., £398 15s. 2d.; interest on debentures, £6; total, £1,955 2s. 9½d.

The following gentlemen have been elected officers of the society during the next year:—

President—D. J. Corrigan, Esq. M. D.

Ex-Presidents—His Grace the Archbishop of Dublin, his Grace the Duke of Leinster, the Marquis of Kildare, Lord Talbot de Malahide, Major General Portlock.

Vice-Presidents—C. Benson, Esq., M.D.; Robert Caldwell, Esq., M.R.I.A.; E. Hutton, Esq., M.D.; Major General Larcom, Sir H. Marsh, Bart.

Secretaries—W. H. Harvey, Esq., M.D. Hans Irvine, Esq., M.B.

Treasurer—Thomas Hutton, Esq., D.L.

Council—Wm. Andrews, Esq., M.R.I.A.; Professor Banks, F. W. Brady, Esq.; John Good, Esq.; S. Gordon, Esq., M.B.; G. W. Hatchell, Esq., M.D.; J. S. Hughes, Esq., J. Beete Jukes, Esq., F.R.S.; Major Leach, R. F.; John Lentaigne, Esq., D.L.; Professor M'Dowell, R. H. Moore, Esq.; M. J. O'Kelly, Esq.; Gilbert Sanders, Esq., M.R.I.A.; T. W. Warren, Esq. Assistant Secretary—R. J. Montgomery.

Law Intelligence.

ROLLS COURT—FRIDAY, MAY 6.

M'Crory v. Raverty.

Counsel moved the Court in this case to restrain the respondent from issuing a *habere* in an ejectment to dispossess the petitioner from his farm in the county Fermanagh. It appeared the respondent held a farm of nine acres, under Lord Belmore, together with the right of turbary. In the year 1847 he went to America, leaving his father-in-law, the petitioner, in occupation of the land. Subsequently on his returning to Ireland he claimed possession of the lands, and on being refused, he instituted ejectment proceedings against the petitioner. In defence the petitioner alleged there was an agreement with respondent by which he assigned over to him his interest in the land for a sum of money amounting to £28. A petition for specific performance was filed. The question was whether the occupation by the petitioner was permissive or of right, following the agreement to assign the interest in the lands. For the respondent the agreement in question was denied and the document containing it was not produced, as it was stated to have been lost. A *viva voce* examination took place of witnesses on both sides relative to the alleged agreement, and their testimony was of a contradictory character.

The Master of the Rolls refused the application and dismissed the petition for specific performance.

COURT OF BANKRUPTCY AND INSOLVENCY.

(Before Judge Macan.)

In re Michael Walsh.

The bankrupt in this case was a corn merchant, miller, and ship owner, residing in Drogheda. The meeting was for the examination of witnesses. The bankrupt's examination had been adjourned *sine die*. Mr. James Whelan, of Thomas-street, Dublin, was examined in reference to a sum of about £70, which the bankrupt's son had, as stated, deposited in his hands. This sum the assignees alleged they were entitled to recover. The witness stated he was ready to give this money to the assignees, provided he was indemnified as he was entitled to be. Mr. Michael Walsh, junior, was examined relative to the transfer of several ships, but especially with reference to one called the "Path Finder," which had been registered in the name of his brother, Mr. John Walshe. The depositions having been taken, the case was allowed to stand over.

In re M. J. Tobyn.

The bankrupt was a grocer, carrying on business in Capel-street, who absconded in January, 1858. The present meeting was for the purpose of re-striking a dividend, in consequence of several of the creditors not having proved their debts at the time of striking the former dividend.

A dividend of one shilling in the pound was declared.

CITY SESSIONS—YESTERDAY.

The Right Hon. the Recorder sat yesterday in the Court House, Green-street, and disposed of some appeal cases.

The Police Commissioners v. Daly.

In this case a man of the name of Mulligan hired out a car figure to a person named Daly, who used it for the purpose of driving a hackney car. He was summoned before one of the divisional magistrates, at the suit of the Police Commissioners, for driving an unlicensed vehicle, and the magistrates decided against him, on the ground of his not being the owner of the car figure himself. The present appeal was against that decision.

Mr. Smyly, Q.C., on behalf of the Police Commissioners, submitted the appeal should be dismissed. The 16th and 17th Vic., he contended, required that every person plying a hackney car should be the owner of the figure, and that it was illegal to drive a hack car which a figure merely hired out from another person.

Mr. Sydney, for the appellant, said that the practice of hiring car figures had prevailed for the last fifty years, and no injury to the public was ever known to result from it. If the Court decided against the appellant, a great hardship would be inflicted on numbers of poor men, who were at present unable to purchase car figures, but who were earning their bread by hiring out figures for their cars.

The Recorder said the law was clear on the subject. The owner of a car figure should be the person using it, and therefore it was illegal to work with a figure merely hired out; and he should so decide.

The appeal was accordingly dismissed.

Mr. Melody, carowner, said he hoped the court would give parties time to alter their present arrangements in reference to car figures.

Mr. Smyly, Q.C., said he was sure the Police Commissioners would take the matter into consideration if memorialed.

The case of Patrick Nolan, appellant, against the Poor Law Commissioners, respondents, which was an appeal against the decision of a magistrate, who fined the defendant for an illegal alteration in a Poor-law voting paper, having come on for hearing, counsel for the Commissioners raised a preliminary objection on the ground of want of sufficiency of notice. The Court held the objection to be fatal, and the appeal was abandoned.

Having disposed of some unimportant appeal cases, the court was adjourned.

Police Intelligence.

HEAD-OFFICE, FRIDAY, MAY 6.

ASSAULT.—William Cummins a pauper in the South Dublin Union was brought up in custody charged by another inmate named Patrick Neill with assaulting him. It was stated he came into the dormitory where the prosecutor was sleeping, and without any preface jumped on him, kicked him, and otherwise ill-treated him, by which he severely bruised him.

He was sentenced to a month's imprisonment.

COLLEGE-STREET OFFICE, FRIDAY, MAY 6.

A man named Patrick Rochford was brought before the bench charged with ill-treating his wife. The prosecutrix deposed that her husband violently assaulted her, in consequence of her having interfered with him when he was beating a child. She further stated she was apprehensive of his violence, unless he was put under restraint.

He was ordered to find bail, or be imprisoned for fourteen days.

CAPEL-STREET POLICE OFFICE, FRIDAY, MAY 6.

Julia M'Evoy pleaded guilty to a charge of stealing wearing apparel, and was sentenced to four months' imprisonment.

Anne Crawford, for a like offence, was sentenced to four montns' imprisonment.

A youth named Patrick Lennan pleaded guilty to a charge of picking pockets, and having intimated to the bench his desire to be summarily dealt with, was sentenced to four months' imprisonment.

MODERN BATTLE.—A battle now with a hundred thousand determined soldiers on each side would be the most frightful butchery within a short space of time ever beheld. The *morale* of the best troops will not support the sight of more than a certain proportion of their number put *hors de combat*. Those are good armies that continue an engagement until a quarter of their men are killed and wounded before either side give way. They may be called famous armies, indeed, when they stand more than that. At Inkermann, if I remember well, nearly or quite one-half of the English troops engaged were slain or disabled, and still the fight was maintained. But it is a case to which few parallels are to be found, and the English soldier is distinguished above all others for that particular kind of courage, for the extraordinary tenacity and nerve which prevents his knowing when he is beaten, and renders him so dangerous a foe. Probably modern improvements in weapons and ammunition will not cause much greater loss of life in battle than formerly, but the work will be done in a quarter of the time, and the beaten party will suffer more in retreat.—"*Tidings from Turin*," in *Blackwood's Magazine*.

ENGLISH NEUTRALITY.—A meeting o the inhabitants of Leeds was held in the Town Hall on Wednesday, for the purpose of insisting on the principle of the non-intervention of England in the recent Italian complications. Sir Peter Fairbairn presided, and Mr. E. Baines, M.P., proposed the first resolution. The feeling of the meeting was unanimously in favour of English neutrality, but a concurrent desire appeared to prevail that the country should be prepared for any disastrous event.

THE FRENCH AND SARDINIANS AT SHIELDS.—Considerable excitement was caused at Shields at tide-time yesterday afternoon, when the outward bound fleet was under weigh, by the Sardinian barque St. Paolo, Capt. Ravelle, when proceeding to sea, firing a salute to the French brig of war Agile, which was of course returned, and both vessels dipped their ensign, complimentary to their respective national flags, whilst the crew apparently fraternised during the salute. The appearance of all this was not only novel here, but had quite a warlike and exciting effect. There are only two Austrian vessels in Shields harbour at present, and it is said the captains have great difficulty in obtaining a freight owing to the war.—*Newcastle Chronicle.*

PRINCE ALFRED AT BEYROUT.

BEYROUT, April 14.—The Euryalus, with Prince Alfred on board, arrived here on Friday, the 8th inst., from Jaffa, at which port she remained upwards of ten days, so as to enable her officers to visit Jerusalem and the river Jordan. She left Beyrout early yesterday morning for Sidon, and returns this forenoon, in order that the captain, his officers, and the Prince may be present at a ball given this evening by Mr. Moore, the English Consul-General, in honour of their arrival. Not that the invitations are worded either for the invited to meet the Prince or the officers of the Euryalus, for in this Mr. Moore has shown good sense, and Beyrout is the first place where his Royal Highness has been received, although with all due respect, without any of that parade, and show, and fuss, which he has encountered elsewhere, but which is perfectly incompatible with his position as a midshipman in the navy. When the Euryalus anchored in the Beyrout Roads, the Pacha, attended by all the civil and military functionaries of the province, went on board to pay their respects to the prince. The Pacha placed his stud of horses at the disposal of his Highness, and of this civility the latter has availed himself once or twice during the week he has been here. The Consul-General asked the Prince, as well as some of the other officers, to his house, where they dined and slept, returning next day to the frigate. This, however, is not more than the usual attention shown by our consuls to the officers of the British men-of-war. In short, there has been no more fuss made about the Euryalus and Prince Alfred than there would have been about any other large frigate, one of whose midshipmen was furnished with good letters of introduction. The Euryalus leaves to-morrow either for Malta or Constantinople.

DEATH OF THE DUKE OF LEEDS.

We have to record the death of the Duke of Leeds, who expired at half-past four o'clock on Wednesday afternoon, after a short but severe illness. His Grace was taken unwell a few days since, and in consequence of his illness the Duchess came to town on Monday last from Hornby-castle, Yorkshire. The Duke, in spite of assistance from the most eminent of the faculty, continued to grow worse, and died at the above hour, surrounded by his nearest relatives. We are informed that the Duke died from diphtheria. He was born on the 21st of May, 1798, and married, on the 24th of April, 1828, Louisa Catherine, third daughter of Mr. Richard Caton, of Maryland, America, and sister of the late Marchioness Wellesley and of the Dowager Lady Stafford, who was widow of Sir Felton E. Bathurst Hervey. The deceased Duke succeeded to the family honours on the death of his father, in July, 1838, previous to which he was summoned to the House of Lords. He early in life entered the army as cornet in the 1st Life Guards, and soon after obtained the rank of captain, like many other scions of noble houses, retired from the service. In 1846 he was appointed Colonel-in-Chief of the North York Militia (Rifles), which by his death becomes vacant. In politics he was a Whig, but he took no very active part in political affairs. His Grace moved the address at the opening of the session of 1854. In default of issue, the dukedom and other dignities devolve upon his cousin, Lord Godolphin, eldest son of the first peer of that title, who was elder brother of the late Duke's father. The Osborne family was first ennobled in the person of Sir Thomas Orborne, grandson of Sir Edward Osborne, Lord Mayor of London, 25th of Elizabeth. He was a statesmen of much celebrity, and held the office of Lord High Treasurer in the reign of Charles II. In the 26th year of the reign of that Sovereign he was created Earl of Danby. In 1679 he was impeached, but afterwards concurring in the revolution was, in 1689, created Marquis of Carmarthen, and in 1694 Duke of Leeds. He died, aged eighty-one, in 1712.—*Times.*

MONUMENT TO THE MARQUIS OF WATERFORD.—It is intended to erect a monument to the late Marquis of Waterford, and the subject has been referred to the Earl of Howth, Lord St. Laurence, and Lord Ingestre. One idea is that of a bronze equestrian statue, which would cost about £1,500, in the demense at Curraghmore; another, a monument in the centre of the people's park in Waterford; and a third, to imitate the example lately set in the Wellington memorial, and to build and endow an institution for the relief of jockeys or huntsmen who are disabled by accident or overtaken by old age.—*Dublin Builder.*

NOTES OF NEW WORKS—DUBLIN.—Messrs. Brown, Thomas, and Co., of Grafton-street, have commenced another large extension of their premises, and the expenditure will be upwards of £2,000.—Messrs. Sheils and Scott, of Castle-street, have taken the house No. 29, Westmoreland-street, and are making additions and alterations thereto, according to designs, &c., by Mr. Lyons, architect.—Mr. Madden, of College-green, is newly fronting, in bow form, his premises there, but, considering the position, a design of greater merit might have been introduced.—Messrs. Cannock, White, and Co., have entered into further building contracts at their monster establishment, Henry-street.—A church and schools are to be built at Rathgar, on a road proposed to be formed, and which will be carried across the Dodder over a bridge to be constructed nearly opposite the demesne gate of the Lord Justice of Appeal.—A new school-room and other works are to be built at Beggar's-bush Barracks by the Board of Ordnance.—Another timber-wharf is to be constructed at North Wall-quay, between Commons-street and the western timber-wharf. This is the third structure of the kind recently undertaken by the Ballast Corporation, and betokens increasing commerce.—The Turkish Baths at Lincoln-place are being proceeded with, after plans by Mr. Barter.—*Dublin Builder.*

The extensive chemical concern of Dobbin and Co., at North-street, Belfast, was destroyed by fire on Sunday morning. The premises and stock were insured for £4,000 in the Liverpool and London, the Atlas, and Sun Fire Offices.

ENLISTMENT OF SEAMEN.—Three officers of her Majesty's ship Nile, Lieutenant, Doctor, and Quartermaster, have been employed for the last two days in enlisting men for the Royal Navy, at the house of Mr. Barron, publican, Merchant's-quay. They could have got landsmen to any figure, but they would only take men used to the sea; so their hawl for the two days only came to twelve fish. They shifted their quarters and their flag yesterday to Whitegate, and will, probably, visit all the towns along the southern coast, from Youghal to Bantry, to pick up every "man for their ticket" that offers.—*Cork Reporter.*

A LIBERAL PROTESTANT.—A meeting of the Roman Catholic clergy and laity of Clonsilla, and the adjoining neighbourhoods, was convened on Wednesday for the purpose of presenting an address to Colonel Henry White, of Woodlands, for the generous gift of a house and plot of ground, as a parochial residence for the Roman Catholic clergymen of that parish.—*Evening Mail.*

THE LALE DAVID CHALMERS, ESQ., OF ABERDEEN.—Our obituary contains the name of an old and much-respected citizen, who has long occupied the position of Father of the Press in Aberdeen. Mr. David Chalmers, the third of the name and family, from father to son, who owned and conducted the *Aberdeen Journal*, was born in 1778. Educated at Marischal College, he early in life began to assist his father—the "Jamie Chalmers" of Skinner's poetical epistle to Burns—in managing the paper. In 1810, on his father's death, the entire duties of the office devolved on him. He was the first newspaper proprietor in Scotland who employed steam in printing.—*Aberdeen Herald.*

LORD PALMERSTON AT TIVERTON.—The eldest daughter of Mr. John Sharland, one of his lordship's committee, came of age on the 29th (the day of the election), and a bottle of very old Irish whiskey which had been presented to her at her birth was to be opened on that day. On the circumstance being mentioned to his lordship, he at once proceeded to the residence of Mr. Sharland, accompanied by several of his friends, where in the presence of a select party who were celebrating the event he drew the cork, filled the glasses, and in a complimentary speech drank to the health of the young lady. His lordship honoured the party for some time with his presence, and after responding to the toast of Lady Palmerston, he took his leave.—*Sherborne Journal.*

SUNDAY LAW IN CHICHESTER.—One Edward Blyde, who is a vendor of sweetmeats consumed by children, has been twice before the bench charged with trading on a Sunday. It appears that the shop of Mr. Blyde is visited on a Sunday afternoon principally by children who have a halfpenny to spend. He was last week convicted of the serious offence of selling an orange and a pennyworth of pear drops on a Sunday. Reader—shudder not at the crime of this monstrous fruiterer! For this diabolical offence the culprit was fined "5s., and 9s. costs;" in default, a distress warrant to issue, "and if this should not produce the amount, defendant to be exposed for six hours in the stocks!" Thus saith the Agnewite magistrates of the city.—*West Sussex Gazette.*

RELIGIOUS EXCITEMENT IN WALES.—On Wednesday last a monster revival meeting was held at Bryncrug, near this town. The religious excitement has got to such a pitch that it is almost unbearable; nothing will do but chapel, and that all day on Sunday from seven, a.m., to nine, p.m., and every night in the week, besides meetings like the above. The feeling at present seems irrepressible. Business is neglected; in fact, your tailor and shoemaker has no time. The words of the great Apostle of the Gentiles were "Diligent in business, fervent in spirit, serving the Lord." But no; there is no rest only in chapel. We believe that the excitement is chiefly confined to the counties of Cardigan, Merioneth, and Montgomery.—*Oswestry Advertiser.*

SPIRITS.—Last year (1858), 27,370,934 gallons of proof spirits was distilled in the United Kingdom—6,731,871 in England, 12,403,696 in Scotland, and 8,235,337 in Ireland. Duty to the amount of £9,195,154 was paid on 23,686,751 gallons of spirits, the duty being at the rate of 8s. and 6s. 2d. per gallon.

ITALIAN VOLUNTEERS.—Nearly all the Italians in London have left for the seat of war; amongst others the Count Montemerli, who is well known in the artistic circles of this capital, is, we understand, about to join the movement which is so general over Italy. He has issued an address to his countrymen, and especially to the Lombard National Guard and the Tuscan Volunteers, whom he organised in 1848. He proposes the formation of a legion at Pisa in Tuscany, to be specially armed with six-shot rifles, revolvers, and lances, and to be manœuvred upon a new principle entirely his own.—*Morning Post.*

EXTRAORDINARY WEDDING.—On Easter Monday there took place at Salesbury a wedding of a cattle dealer, who had vowed that if ever he did get married he would ride to and from the church on a donkey. His friends kept him to his word, and provided fifteen donkeys, that they might bear him company *en suite*. This ludicrous wedding procession, headed by a fife band, went the rounds on Monday.—*Blackburn Standard.*

THE SCOTTISH PEERS.—The election of the sixteen representative peers of Scotland will take place in the Palace of Holyrood, at Edinburgh, on Tuesday next. There are three vacancies to be filled up—those of the Earl of Seafield, Lords Elphinstone and Sinclair; and the candidates are the Earls of Morton and Haddington and Lord Saltoun. To the election of these noble lords no opposition will be offered.

Dramatic, Musical, and Literary.

The Pyne and Harrison English Opera Company will commence their series of sixteen performances, at the Theatre Royal, on the 16th instant. The repertoire contains "The Bohemian Girl," in which Mr. Harrison has won such celebrity, and, for the first time in Ireland, another of Balfe's chefs d'œuvre, "The Rose of Castile." The well-known Alfred Mellon acts as conductor of this fine company.

Mr. Charles Dillon takes his farewell benefit, at the Queen's, to-night, in three of his favourite characters.

A concert, under the management of Mr. Levey, of the Theatre Royal, is announced for this evening, in the Antient Concert Rooms, under circumstances likely to render it attractive to the musical public. In addition to some of the most eminent vocalists of this city, who have been engaged for the occasion, the services of some artists of ability who have not hitherto appeared before a Dublin audience have been secured.

Mario made his first appearance at Covent Garden on Wednesday evening in *Rigoletto*, supported by Mdlle. Lotti as *Gilda*. The London papers speak of the great tenor with undiminished approbation.

Christy's Minstrels are performing at St. James's Hall, Piccadilly, London.

The Coloured Opera Troupe, after their tour in Ireland, which concludes May 21, will appear in St. George's Hall, Liverpool, May 23; St James's Hall London, May 24; Great Free Trade Hall, Manchester, May 28.

At the annual performance of the "Messiah," in aid of the funds of the Royal Society of Musicians, which took place last evening (May 6), in St. James's Hall, London, the principal vocalists were all old acquaintances of the Dublin musical world:—Mesdames Catherine Hayes and Weiss, Misses Lascelles and Dolby, Messrs. Sims Reeves, Wilbye Cooper, L. W. Thomas, W. Winn (recently heard at the Antient Concerts), and W. H. Weiss. The conductor was Professor Sterndale Bennett.

Haydn's descriptive cantata, "The Seasons," will be performed at Exeter Hall on Tuesday next, the 10th instant, in aid of the London Society for the Protection of Young Females. Mesdames Rudersdorff and Weiss, and several other eminent artistes, are engaged, with a band and chorus numbering 700 performers.

The Musical Society of London will give their fourth concert at St. James's Hall, London, on Wednesday evening next, May 11, commencing with Beethoven's "Symphony in A, No. 7." Herr Joachim will be principal violinist; and Mr. Sims Reeves and Madame Lemmens, vocalists; conductor, Mr. Alfred Mellon.

The third of the New Philharmonic Concerts will take place in St. James's Hall, London, on Monday evening. The orchestra and choir will number 300 performers. Madame Catherine Hayes, Herr Joachim (violin), and Signor Andreoli (pianoforte), are the chief attractions.

Sims Reeves, Miss Dolby, Miss Theresa Jeffers, &c., gave their farewell concert for the season at the Beaumont Institution, Mile End, on Thursday night. Some London critics speak rapturously of Mr. Sims Reeves's execution of "The Pilgrim of Love," "Tom Bowling," and "Ah! che la Morte!"

The engagement of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Matthews closes to-night at Manchester. Mr. Walter Montgomery is giving readings, as well as performing on alternate nights at the Queen's Theatre, in that city. After ten days he enters on a London engagement.

On Wednesday evening Donizetti's "Lucia di Lammermoor" was performed at Drury-lane for the first time this season. Madlle. Victoire Balfe, daughter of the renowned Irish composer, made perhaps her first great impression on the occasion, for although she sang and acted well as *Amina* in "La Sonnambula," the part of *Lucia* being better suited to her musical and histrionic abilities, she must necessarily be able under any circumstances to make more effect in it. "Madlle. Balfe's singing (says one critic), skilful and sympathetic throughout the first and second acts, became really beautiful in the third, where her performance of the famous mad scene, which is considered the touchstone for the representative of *Lucia*, reached a point of excellence which few indeed have attained. This was the young artist's greatest effort, and the applause that it elicited was most enthusiastic as well as unanimous."

We perceive by the Paris papers that Ristori, whom the French consider the greatest of operatic *tragediennes* after Rachel, is still, notwithstanding the war, crowding the Theatre Italien. Last night (Friday), she was to perform in "Giuditta," as the announcement states "à la demande generale."

A descendant of the celebrated La Fontaine is a promising young comedian performing at the Vaudeville, Paris.

The African Roscius, it is stated, is again performing with success at Stockholm, and will take a round of the northern capitals.

Mr. Tennyson's new poem, "Idylls of the King," is in the printers' hands, and will shortly be published by Messrs. E. Moxon and Co.

THE LATE WRECK—WRETCHED END.—The recent wreck of the emigrant-ship Pomona, has brought to light one of those dark domestic episodes which would rest better in the depths of oblivion, were it not that in this case we have a striking instance of the ultimate fate which follows domestic perfidy and crime. For some few years a person named Montgomery carried on business as a passenger broker, in Waterloo Road, Liverpool. He had a wife and several children—all comparatively young. A short time since he became acquainted with a young girl, a barmaid at a respectable hotel in Dale-street, Liverpool. He told her he was single, offered his hand, and unfortunately she accepted it. Matters were delayed, and, under the guise of paying a visit to the Pomona, he took her on board in the Mersey; the vessel sailed, and in it the betrayer and the betrayed. He was not, however, destined to escape with impunity, for the storm which raged along the Irish coast on the night of the 29th ult. drifted the ship ashore near Wexford, and the fate of the crew and passengers is already too well known. Out of the crew and passengers, numbering 407 souls, only twenty escaped, and the day after the wreck the torn and dilapidated form of Montgomery was tossed on shore.—*Manchester Examiner.*

WRECKS ON THE COAST.—In addition to the appalling wreck and fearful loss of life recorded in this paper as occurring near here, we have learned that several small craft have been driven ashore in the neighbourhood of Arklow and Wicklow during the past week. On Thursday morning the Speed, a schooner belonging to Messrs. Allen, went ashore near Arklow, but in such a way that she will soon be floated off; no lives lost, and but little damage to the vessel.—*Wexford Independent.*

FOUR LIVES LOST.—The Belfast and Whitehaven steamer, in her passage across from Belfast, on Friday, encountered a most tremendous sea. One sea broke on board of her, carrying away four of the passengers, the whole of whom were lost. Two of the unfortunate passengers belonged to Carlisle; the other two were not known. Fifteen head of cattle were also lost. The captain is highly praised for his conduct during the gale.—*Belfast Whig.*

POOR RELIEF IN IRELAND.—The number of persons relieved in Ireland, during the year ended 20th of September, 1858, was 177,205 in-door and 5,851 out-door, showing, as compared with the preceding year, a decrease of 9,030 in the former, and an increase of 1,263 in the latter. The total expenditure for the year was £457,367 3s. 10¼d., being, as compared with the preceding year, a decrease of £40,850 17s. 9d. The valuations of the 163 Poor Law Unions in Ireland, on the 29th of September, 1858, was £12,091,563 14s. 1d., being an increase over the valuation of the preceding year of £214,475 3s. 6¼d.

THE SACRILEGIOUS OUTRAGE AT MARYLEBONE CHURCH.—The Marylebone police court was much crowed in consequence of Thursday being the day appointed for the further examination of the man John Hughes, who on the previous day was charged before Mr. Long, with having wilfully and maliciously damaged avaluable painting in Marylebone Church on the night of the 31st of March last, or early on the morning of the 1st of April. The particulars of what previously transpired have already been recited, and it will be remembered that the prisoner, who had been an inmate of Hanwell Lunatic Asylum, was not only suspected of being the guilty person in the present case, but that there were also good reasons to believe that he had mutilated the two statues, one of them that of the Queen, and the other of Prince Albert, at the Colosseum, both of which were by Wyatt, and cost £500. The prisoner was committed for trial.

SACRILEGE AT A ROMAN CATHOLIC CHAPEL, CHATHAM.—On Monday afternoon, three soldiers, named John Macarthy, William Campbell, and William Reynolds, were charged before the county magistrates, at Rochester, with having broken into the Roman Catholic Chapel at Brompton, and stolen a quantity of silver articles used in the celebration of High Mass. The articles were deposited in a large iron safe, highly ornamented, on the altar, but notwithstanding its great weight, the sacrilegists carried it off, and broke it open on Chatham-lines, where they abstracted its contents. On offering some of the silver articles for sale they were given into custody. The magistrates committed all of them for trial.

A subscription has been set on foot in York for paying Mr. Layard's election expenses.

THE HORSE TAMER.—Mr. Rarey, after performing before the royal family at Berlin, has gone on to St. Petersburg, where his hands have been kept quite full. On the 10th he gave a performance before the Emperor and his family and two of his brothers, besides several princes and princesses. The first subject was a horse who had just kicked his box to pieces and killed his groom, and Mr. Rarey exhibited him after a few days' training as obedient as a circus horse, and ready to obey orders which were given him from the other end of the riding school. The second was a wild, unbroken, entire horse, from the steppes of Russia, and he too was completely subdued in so short a time that the Emperor not only publicly expressed his gratification, but ordered a report to be published in the papers. The *Illustrated London News* says that Mr. Rarey has finally concluded arrangements with the Horse Guards to teach the British cavalry, and he returns for that purpose to London on the 1st of June.

THE NORTHERN WHALE FISHERY.—The Emma, of Hull, Captain Simpson, arrived at Peterhead on the 21st ult. from the Northern fishery (up to the 25th of April). She has only 900 seals, and reports other vessels as follows:—Peterhead—Active, 1,100; Agostena, 600; Arctic, 1,000; Brilliant, clean; Clara, 700; Columbia, 500; Fairy, 700; Gem, 500; Mazinthien, 1,700; Queen, 1,400; Sir C. Campbell, 93 (gone to Davis's Straits); Union, 500; Xanthus, 600. Fraserburgh—Enterprise, 1,200; Melinka, reported lost; Sovereign, clean. Aberdeen—Lady Franklin, 900; Sophia, 800. Captain Simpson reports that the ships he had seen were all on their way to the whale fishery on the 25th April.

The Prince Archbishop of Vienna has issued a pastoral letter in which the crimes of Piedmont and the ambitious views of Napoleon III. are attacked, and the opinion is expressed that war is not the greatest evil, but is often a glorious work accomplished in the service of equity.

TRIESTE, MAY 5.—The Committee of Management of the Commercial Bank of Trieste has called together an extraordinary meeting of shareholders for the 8th June, to discuss the advisability of deferring for the present the future payment of dividends.

Dublin Markets.

SMITHFIELD CATTLE MARKET—THURSDAY.

We had a fair attendance of fat cattle, also of sheep, of which only a few shearlings appeared, but not so large as last week.

Prime meat commanded good prices, the range being from 50s. to 60s., top, 60s. to 62s. Mutton—Inferior, 7½d. to 8d. and 8½d. per lb.: shorn, 7d. per lb.; lambs, 13s. to 24s. each; veal, 9d. to 9½d. per lb.

A large market of pigs—Top prices, 47s. to 48s. per cwt.

Bacon—A considerable supply yesterday, with an active demand at the prices of Wednesday week; it is, however, likely bacon will get up, from the demand for barrelled pork.

Flitch bacon, 56s. to 59s.; middles, 60s. to 62s.; short hams, 45s. to 50s.; long fine, 70s. to 72s.; bladdered lard, 63s. to 65s. per cwt.

Butter—Middling qualities, ½d. to 1d. per lb. lower; cools, 7½d. to 1s. per do.

Export prices of eggs, 5s. 5d.; ducks, 6s. 4d. per 124.

Wool—On reference to Mr. Ganly, and the several wool factors, we find that correct prices cannot be stated this week. Some small parcels of new in.

BUTTER CRANE, 18, THOMAS-STREET, MAY 5.—Firkin butter, firsts, new, 102s.; do. seconds, 96s.; do. thirds, 90s. per cwt. Cool butter, new, 9d. to 12d. per lb.

DUBLIN CORN EXCHANGE—FRIDAY, MAY 6.

There was considerably less excitement at our Corn Exchange to-day. Holders were reluctant to accept the prices of last Tuesday, and buyers to exceed them. The result was a very slow market, without any alteration in our last quotations.

White Wheat	30s 0d to 34s 0d	Oats, black	00s 0d to 00s 0d
Red ditto	28s 0d to 32s 0d	Oatmeal	16s 0d to 17s 6d
Barley	16s 0d to 19s 0d	Rapeseed	00s 0d to 00s 0d
Bere	00s 0d to 00s 0d	Bakers' flour	16s 0d to 18s 0d
Oats, old	00s 0d to 00s 0d	Indian Corn, per 480lb.	32s 0d to 35s 0
Oats	14s 0d to 16s 6d		

RETURN OF CORN AND OATMEAL SOLD AND DELIVERED AT DUBLIN CORN EXCHANGE FOR THE WEEK ENDING APRIL 29.

		From s. d.	to s. d.	Average s. d.
408	Wheat, per barrel 20 stone...	30 0	35 0	31 9
936	Oats do. 14 stone...	15 0	17 0	16 5
668	Barley do. 16 stone...	17 0	21 0	18 9
55	Bere do. 16 stone...	15 6	16 0	15 8
—	Rape do. 16 stone...	00 0	00 0	00 0
467	Oatmeal cwt. 8 stone...	15 6	16 0	15 7

THOMAS ARKINS, Clerk of Corn Table.

Fairs.

The fair of Granard, county Longford, was held on Tuesday last, and was the largest of the season. The principal buyers present were victuallers from Liverpool and Dublin, who purchased everything fit for the shambles at good prices. Beef, from 57s. to 64s. per cwt., maximum price; mutton, from 6d. to 7d. per lb. Springers went from 10*l.* to 18*l.* 10s. each; strippers, from 6*l.* 10s. to 8*l.* 15s. each. Stores sold, three years old, from 9*l.* to 13*l.* 10s.: two years old, from 7*l.* 10s. to 10*l.* Yearlings and weanlings were offered in large numbers, but not in much request. The sheep fair was well supplied, and some large lots of hoggets changed hands at 35s., 40s., and 42s. 6d. per head. Lambs were scarce and dear. Pigs were bought briskly by the Liverpool buyers. Heavy animals were purchased at from 40s. to 45s. per cwt., and very few remained unsold. Some fine Connemara ponies attracted a good deal of attention, and found purchasers at from 3*l.* to 5*l.* 10s. each.

The fair of Parsonstown was held on Thursday last, the 5th inst. The supply of horned cattle was not large, and there was a brisk demand at prices of from 10s. to 20s. a-head lower than was anticipated in every class but first-rate beasts. Captain Butler obtained £13 10s. for a top lot of sixty. Thomas Hatchell, Esq., obtained £12 14s., for his top lot. Mr. Pike £10 16s. for a lot of forty, and £8 8s for one of sixty. Lady Carden £12 6s. for a lot of twenty. £16 was paid for some fat bullocks. Mr. Cullen was the principal buyer. Store heifers were also in good demand at about £8 5s. Strippers in good request. Springers not equal to the demand; no first class offered. There were few sheep, which were rather lower in price. There was a numerous show of hoggets, not half of which were sold. From 26s. to 38s. may be quoted. Pigs were sold at a reduction of 4s. to 6s. per cwt.

The fair of Moyvore, county Westmeath, held on Wednesday, was one of the largest and best held for many years. Stock of every kind was in good supply. Springers brought extravagant prices, and all descriptions changed hands at £6 or £8, to £15, £16, and £18 each. Strippers were likewise eagerly bought up, but very few good heifers were in the fair; they sold from £7 to £8 10s.; inferior were £5 10s. to £7. Three years old heifers were not so much inquired for as at late fairs. There was hardly any beef worth mentioning. Some inferior specimens went about 50s. to 56s. per cwt. Sheep were scarce and bad. Some middling wethers sold at 40s., 41s., and 42s. 6d. each, or about 6½d. per lb. Hoggets were much lower than at previous fairs, ranging at from 32s. to 38s. each. Bacon pigs (heavy ones) were rapidly bought up, and from 41s. to 44s. 6d. per cwt. might be quoted at the average price.

The May fair of Croom, county of Limerick, was held on Wednesday, the 4th. The supply of fat beef was very small, and the demand proportionately brisk. The prices realized were from 50s. to 55s. per cwt., sinking the offal. Strippers were largely in supply, and eagerly bought up, fetching freely from 11*l.* to 15*l.* per head. Fat sheep were small in supply; they carried from 6d. to 6½d per lb., shorn. Fat lambs were also small in supply, and were sold at 16s. to 1*l.* each. There was an abundant supply of fat pigs, which were all eagerly bought up for the Waterford and Cork markets, at from 46s. to 48s. per cwt.

ARMAGH MONTHLY FAIR.—This fair, on Thursday 5th, was well supplied with stock, and a great many English and Scotch buyers being present, the demand was very brisk. Prime beef was in reasonable supply, and sold at fully 7d. per lb., whilst second quality found purchasers at 4d. to 5½d. per lb. There was a small show of milch cattle, the price of which was higher, and may be quoted at £8 to £16. Strippers were scarce, and sold at £5 to £10. Two-years-old heifers were in great demand, and a fine business was done in this class, and among yearlings, at £5 to £8, and £3 to £5, respectively, according to breed. Sheep were more numerous than for the last few months, and the price averaged 6½d. per lb. There were very few pigs, and any sales that occurred would fix the value at 50s. per cwt. The horse fair was small; but some first-class animals were sold, in one instance 100 guineas having been paid. The chief demand was for strong serviceable animals, of which several exchanged owners.

Irish Railway Returns.

Relative Return of Traffic for the following Railways, for each week of the past and present years:—

Name of Railway.	1859. £	s.	d.	1858. £	s.	d.
Dublin & Belfast Junc. 1st inst.	1284	0	0	1234	0	0
Dublin and Drogheda, 1stt inst.	1840	0	0	1836	0	0
Dublin & Kingstown, 30th ult.	1248	0	0	1638	0	0
Dublin and Wicklow, 30th ult.	695	0	0	624	0	0
Dundalk & Enniskillen, 1st inst.	779	0	0	437	0	0
Gt. South. & Western, 30th ult.	8173	0	0	7374	0	0
Irish South Eastern, 30th ult.	301	0	0	291	0	0
Killarney Junction, 30th ult.	668	0	0	309	0	0
Limerick and Foynes, 30th ult.	162	0	0	139	0	0
Midland Gt. Western, 1st inst.	4031	0	0	3982	0	0
Newry, W. Point, & Rostr., 24th ult.	47	0	0	50	0	0
Ulster, 2 1st inst.	1710	0	0	1441	0	0
Waterford & Kilkenny, 30th ult.	340	0	0	282	0	0
Waterford & Limerick, 30th ult.	1594	0	1	1257	0	0

RISE IN THE PRICE OF BREAD AND FLOUR.—During the past week the price of bread has risen in London, in the poorer localities, where cheap bread is most in demand, from 5d. to 7d. the 4lb. loaf; and among the high-priced bakers, from 7d. to 10d., and in some instances 9½d. the 4lb. loaf. The corn-chandlers have raised the price of flour from 1s. 8d. and 2s. 4d. the stone of 14lb. to 2s. 4d. and 3s., and in some instances to 3s. 4d. the stone.

RISE IN THE PRICE OF TALLOW.—A telegram from St. Petersburg announces an advance of 6r. in the price of tallow, quotations being 197r. on the spot, for delivery in June.

DEATH OF BARON GOLDSMID.—Baron de Goldsmid, more generally known as Sir Isaac Lyon Goldsmid, one of the most noted financiers, died a few days ago, after an illness which had some time removed him from active participation in affairs. He was created a baronet in 1841 by the Government of Lord Melbourne, and received the title of "Baron" from the Queen of Portugal, for success in negociating the settlement of the claims of Portugal upon Brazil.

BIRTHS.

Mein—May 3, at Cork, the wife of Major George Mein, of the 20th Depot Battalion, of a daughter.

Minchin—May 2, at Belmount, county of Westmeath, the wife of Falkiner J. Minchin, Esq., of Annagh, Tipperary, of a son and heir.

Massey—May 3, in Limerick, the wife of Godfrey G. Massey, Esq., of Ballynakill, county of Limerick, of a daughter.

Smythe—April 28, at Hilton, Bridgnorth, Shropshire, the wife of Lieut.-Col. Smythe, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

French and French—May 4, at St. Peter's Church, in this city, by the Rev. Edward French, Rector of Ballyscullin, county of Derry, uncle of the bride, Henry J. French, Esq., of Great Marlow, Bucks, to Louisa Alicia, youngest daughter of Charles French, Esq., Lansdowne-road, in this city.

Gartlan and Dowdall—May 4, at the Metropolitan Church, Marlborough-street, George H. Gartlan, Esq., of Cabra House, county of Down, and Carrickmacross, county of Monaghan, to Matilda, youngest daughter of the late G. Dowdall, Esq., of Athlone.

Mitchell and Finlay—May 5, at the May-street Presbyterian Church, Belfast, by the Rev. Henry Cooke, D.D., LL.D., the Rev. William Mitchell, A.M., Ballyblack, to Eleanor, youngest daughter of the late William Finlay, Esq., Ballyhaft.

O'Flanagan and Witham—May 4, at St. Andrew's Roman Catholic Church, Westland-row, James Roderick O'Flanagan, Esq., Barrister-at-law, of 32, North Great George's-street, in this city, and Grange, county of Cork, to Mary Theresa, eldest daughter of the late Wm. Witham, Esq., of Eaton-square, London.

Wynn and Badham—May 4, at Booterstown Church, by the Rev. F. H. Thomas, Robert Wynn, Esq., to Nanny, daughter of William Leslie Badham, Esq., Williamstown, county Dublin.

Williams and Oldham—May 3, at Rathfarnham Church, by the Rev. Launcelot Dowdall, William Williams, Esq., of No. 1, Tenchfield-terrace, Sandymount, to Agnes, eldest daughter of William Oldham, Esq., of Bedford House, Rathgar.

DEATHS.

Cullimore—May 5, at 1, Murray's-terrace, Belfast, Anne, second daughter of the late John Cullimore, of New Ross.

Greene—May 4, in Waterford, Godfrey Greene, Esq., aged eighty-two, only surviving son of the late John Greene, of Greenville, in the county of Kilkenny, Esq.

Harper—May 3, at Ballycormick, near Belfast, Mr. James Harper, aged eighty years.

Ledwich—May 5, at Sandymount-square, after a protracted illness, Adam Ledwich, Esq., aged sixty-eight years.

Pechell—February 18, at Graham's Town, South Africa, in the thirty-seventh year of his age, William Mortimer Pechell, Esq., Paymaster of H.M.'s 85th Regiment Light Infantry, third surviving son of the late Capt. Samuel George Pechell, R.N., of Bexley House, Hants.

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Laurence E. Knox
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